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## K INDIAN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

S. R. RANGANATHAN

[ The effect of the factors of language, script, consumers and facilities for production and distribution of I N B are set forth. The technical make-up is discussed. Each annual volume of I N B should consist of 14 linguistic parts. The English and the Sanskrit parts are to be published by the National Central Library and the other parts by the State Central Libraries concerned. In due course, supply of printed catalogue cards to libraries should be possible. There should be one professional person for every 500 publications to be listed in a year. ]

Note:—B N B=British National Bibliography.

I N B=Indian National Bibliography.

### 0 Basic Factors

In designing the I N B and the organisation to be set up for it, the following basic factors should be borne in mind :—

1 Apart from the present trend, the way in which the country will eventually settle its linguistic policy and the languages which will become the media of instruction at different levels and which will form the channel of communication between the authors and the readers;

2 The scripts with which the majority of the people will be fully familiar;

3 The possible classes of consumers of the I N B and the relative weightage to be given to each class;

4 The facilities for the production and distribution of the I N B; and

5 The present stage and the future trend in respect of the technical make-up of a National Bibliography, with due attention to India's distinctive contribution to this make-up.

### 1 Language Factor

Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Oriya, Bengali, and Assamese, belong to the group "one language—one state". Marathi and Gujarati belong to the group "two languages—one state". Hindi by itself forms the group "one language—five states". Punjabi



belongs to one state but that state has also Hindi as a language. English and Sanskrit are ubiquitous in the sense that books in them are produced in many states. The position of Urdu is perhaps uncertain. It is but natural that the medium of instruction will be one of the twelve languages which are not described as ubiquitous. It is but natural that sooner, than later, each one of these twelve languages alone will be the vehicle used in most of the books produced in India. Perhaps, the average annual output of publications in each of these twelve languages will rise from about 2,000 now to about 10,000 in due course. The reading interests of the majority of readers will be confined largely to books in the mother tongue, while a few might read books in one of two of the other languages of the country, and a still smaller number will read books in English and Sanskrit.

## **2 Script Factor**

There is a diversity of scripts at present. This is likely to continue for a long time if not for ever. Generally speaking, most of the people will have their books in their own script. The majority of them may not be able to read the other scripts. At present about 30 per cent of the people can read in the Roman script. Perhaps, this percentage will decrease gradually and ultimately only the men at the university level or with international business relation will be able to read in the Roman script. Their percentage will probably drop down to ten.

## **3 Consumers of the Bibliography**

Perhaps, the consumers of the I N B will consist of the following classes, arranged in the sequence shown below of the probable weightage to be attached to each class :

- 1 Book Trade;
- 2 Library Profession and Libraries;
- 3 Indian Contemporary Readers i. e. General Public;
- 4 Indian Posterity; and
- 5 Foreigners.

The book-trade will soon go into the hands of these who specialise in books in one of the Indian languages, with willingness to procure books in the other languages published in their respective areas. The members of the book-trade in a linguistic area will be more at home if the bibliography to be used by them is in the language and



the script of the area, rather than if it transliterated the names of the authors and the titles etc. in Roman script.

#### 4 Facilities for Production etc.

The production of a national bibliography needs :

- 1 Classifiers and cataloguers who are at home with the language of the books listed;
- 2 Printing presses which can print in the language of the books; and
- 3 Scholars who are proficient in the same language and are near at hand to the classifiers for consultation in case of difficulty in classifying. The distribution will be best facilitated if the stock is within the area of the language of the books listed. For the largest number of copies, of the bibliography of the books produced in a state in its language, will have to be marketed within the state. Therefore, the cost of physical distribution, and the pressure on the postal and the transport systems of the country will be the least only if the centre of production of the bibliography of the books in a language is within its linguistic state or region.

#### 5 Technical Make-up

The present trend is to have a classified form of national bibliography, with the usual alphabetical index. The class index entries in the alphabetical index have been a source of trouble all along. But the Chain Procedure invented in India has been found to solve the difficulties. It has been adopted with great advantage by the B N B. That organisation is also finding the Decimal Classification to be too out-moded for modern books. Moreover it is of even less help for books on Indian medicine, Indian music, Indian literature, Indian linguistics, Indian religion, Indian philosophy, Indian geography, and Indian history, and for books pertaining to the different states, regions, and districts of India. On the other hand, the Colon Classification designed in India is eminently suited to these classes of books, and is as suitable as any other scheme for world-knowledge. Apart from this, the Colon Classification is self-perpetuating not bounded by the present state of the universe of knowledge. It is the only scheme which is fully analytico-synthetic. This quality of it makes it easily applica-

ble. This is the experience of the students who study both the Colon and the Decimal schemes.

## 7 Inference

The above considerations lead to the following inferences :—

1 India being a polyglot country of vast area the I N B should not imitate the National Bibliography of monoligual countries of small area.

2 Each annual volume of the I N B should consist of 14 parts issued separately, each part being incidentally a Linguistic Bibliography or a State Bibliography.

3 The parts for English and Sanskrit publications should be in charge of the National Central Library.

4 The part for Hindi publications should be in charge of the State Central Library of one of the five Hindi States, to be chosen from among themselves by agreement.

5 The part for each of the other languages should be in charge of the State Central Library of the State concerned. For library purposes, the Bombay State should have two State Central Libraries for the Marathi and the Gujarati areas.

6 The National and the State Central Libraries should confer with one another to make all the parts of the I N B uniform in classification, cataloguing, format, lay-out, featuring etc. The B N B lay-out is not as good as it can be. Considerable experiment has been made on this subject during the last few months. The findings are given in Ranganathan's *Classified catalogue code with additional rules for dictionary catalogue*, Edn. 4, 1948, (Madras Library Association, Publication series, 24).

7 The National Central Library should co-ordinate the entire work.

8 The periodicity for the issue of the fascicules in a year may not be the same for all the languages; nor is it necessary.

## 8 Future

In due course, the Central Library for a language should be able to supply classified printed cards to any library so that the library

need not waste its professional man-power on the repetitive work of classifying and cataloguing. Much has to be learned in this respect from the experience of the B N B. It has been shown in Ranganathan's *Heading and canons : Comparative study of five catalogue codes* (1955) that the saving in man-power will be 79%.

### 91 Staff

The professional staff for work on the parts of the I N B will have to be roughly at the rate of 1 for 500 publications per year. The technicians and the clerical staff needed for the supply of cards can be easily determined when the time comes for it.

### 92 Further Information

Further information on this scheme for the I N B and an account of the working of the B N B as a guide for working out the details of the I N B will be found in the *Annals of library science*, 4, 1957, 65-89.

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## **L CHAOS IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF INDIAN NAMES**

**K. D. PURANIK & S. P. PHADNIS**

[Mentions the peculiarities in the names-of-persons belonging to different cultural groups in India. Gives some examples of rendering of names from a telephone directory and who's who. Points out the current lack of uniformity in rendering. Suggests standardization as a remedy. Mentions work done so far in the field of rendering of Indian names and indicates the work that should be done for names in each cultural group.]

### **1 Introduction**

This paper considers the question of standardization of rendering of Indian names-of-persons. The names occur in a library catalogue, a telephone directory, a who's who and other alphabetical works of reference. Such works are referred to for getting answer to a specific question, viz a telephone number, some biographical information, etc. In the interest of efficiency, it is necessary that answer to each question should be obtainable quickly and without any flaw. This will be possible if the required name-of-person can be located in the reference book with minimum of trouble and time.

Standardization of names-of-persons will go a long way in achieving this purpose.

### **2 Personal Name**

Most names-of-persons consist of more words than one. These words have a particular sequence in current usage. The same sequence, however, cannot be used in works of reference, where names have to be arranged alphabetically. This is so because the different words in a name-of-person have different potency in differentiating one person from another. The most potent word in the name should be used as entry-element and the remaining word or words should be added thereafter. The resulting arrangement, will be a helpful one.

### **21 COMPOSITION OF INDIAN NAMES**

An Indian name-of-person consists of words denoting one or more of the following :

- 1 Family name—single-worded or double-worded;
- 2 Personal name of father;
- 3 Personal name of the individual;
- 4 Name of place of birth or ancestral place; and
- 5 Some patronymic word or words.

The actual composition of a name-of-person depends on the cultural group to which he belongs.

*Note :* In the succeeding sections the family name is printed in antique face.

## 22 Western Region

In the Maharashtra and Gujarati group, a name-of-person consists of two or three words, the words denoting successively the personal name, the name of father and the family name.

### *Examples :*

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Kanailal Maneklal Munshi  | 5 Vasant Rao P. Naik   |
| 2 Himchand K. Shah          | 6 Kashinath Rao Vaidya |
| 3 Jivraj N Mehta            | 7 Lilavati Munshi      |
| 4 Govinda Sakharam Sardesai |                        |

## 23 Eastern Region

In Bengali, Assamese and Oriya cultural groups of the East, a name-of-person consists of a personal name followed by the family name. The personal name is sometimes written as two words. The family name also sometimes consists of two words. The use of family name in all public reference and in title pages came into vogue only after the British contact.

### *Examples :*

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Ashok Kumar Sen             | 3 Suniti Kumar Chatterjee |
| 2 Jatindra Chandra Dutt Gupta | 4 Renu Chakravarty        |

## 24 Northern Region

In the Hindi and other cultural groups of the North, certain family names viz. Aggarwal, Sharma, Srivastava have come to be added after the personal name. Recently, however, a tendency has developed to drop the family name. There is also a tendency to break the personal name and write it as two words such as Mani Ram Kishori Lal, Bikram Jit, Jagan Nath and Shriman Narain.

*Examples :*

- |                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Amar Singh Saigal          | 4 N. Tampok Singh |
| 2 Rajendra Prasad Srivastava | 5 Sree Prakasa    |
| 3 Mani Ram Aggarwal          | 6 Jagjivan Ram    |

**25 Southern Region**

In the South, a name-of-person consists of (1) the name of ancestral place or place of birth and/or personal name of father and (2) personal name; and (3) some patronymic words denoting ancestral occupation, scholarship, religious denomination etc.

*Examples :*

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar    | 5 Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon |
| 2 Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan | 6 K. A. Nilakanta Sastri          |
| 3 Ishwara Reddy                 | 7 V. K. R. V. Rao                 |
| 4 I. P. Kr. Ramanathan Chettier | 8 P. Vishnumurti Rao Karanth      |

**3 Problem**

Names-of-persons in all the cultural groups mentioned in section 2 and its subdivision find place in library catalogues, telephone directories and similar alphabetical works of reference. These names have to be rendered and arranged in such a way that reference to any name becomes quick and easy.

**31 Lack of Uniformity in Rendering**

The rendering of Indian names has become difficult because of the existence of different types of potent and impotent words in the names-of-persons from different cultural groups. In fact, we find that there is lack of uniformity and consistency in the actual rendering of these names-of-persons. The most potent word has not always been used as the entry-element. The sequence of the word following the entry-element is also not definite.

**32 Reference Books**

The following three reference books were examined :

- 1 Telephone directory, Delhi. July 1957.
- 2 Times of India directory and who's who, 1956-57.
- 3 Asylum Press almanac and commercial directory, 1957-58.

The examples given in Table I have been taken from these three reference books.

TABLE I  
EXAMPLES OF RENDERING OF INDIAN NAMES

Note : — Antique = Family Name; Italics = Patronymic; Underlined = Honorific (to be removed).

<i>Telephone Directory, Delhi</i>	<i>Times of India Directory</i>	<i>Asylum Press Almanac</i>	<i>Suggested Rendering</i>
Amar Singh Saigal			Saigal (Amar Singh)
Anthony (Frank)	Anthony (Frank Reginald)	Frank Anthony	Anthony (Frank Reginald)
<i>Ayyangar</i> (M. Ananthasayanam)	<i>Ayyangar</i> (M. Ananthasayanam)	<i>Ayyangar</i> (M. Anatha Sayanam)	Ananthasayanam <i>Ayyangar</i> (M.)
Bhagat (B. R.)		Bahadurbhai Patel	Patel (Bahadurbhai)
Bharat Ram		Bali Ram Bhagat	Bhagat (Bali Ram)
		Bhagwantrao G. Ghade	Ghade (Bhagwantrao G.)
	Ram (Lala Bharat)		Bharat Ram
Chakravarty (Shrimati Renu)		Bhaskar R. Petal	Patel (Bhaskar R.)
	Chandra (Bhal)	Renu Chakravarty	Chakravarty (Renu)
	Chaturvedi (Misri Lal)		Bhal Chandra
	Chettiar (L. P. Kr. Ramanathan)		Chaturvedi (Misri Lal)
	Dalmia (Seth Ramkrishna)	Dalmia (Seth Ramakrishna)	Ramanathan Chettiar (L. P. Kr.)
	Das Gupta (Jayant Kumar)		Dalmia (Ramakrishna)
		Debeswar Sarma	Das Gupta (Jayant Kumar)
		Devisingh V. Chauhan	Sarma (Debeswar)
	Dutta Gupta Jatindra Chandra		Chauhan (Devisingh V.)
	Ekbote (Gopal Rao)	Gopal Rao Ekbote	Dutta Gupta (Jatindra Chandra)
		Gambhir Rao Gadhe	Ekbote (Gopal Rao)
		(Bhagwantrao)	Gadhe (Gambhirao Bhagwantrao)
		Devadas Gandhi	
	Gandhi (Devadas)		Gandhi (Devadas)
	Gode (Vinayak Krishan)		Gode (Vinayak Krishna)
Gopalan (A. K.)		Gopalan (A. K.)	Gopalan (A. K.)
Hathi (Jaisukhlal Lalshanker)	Hathi (A. K.)	Jai Sukhlal Hathi	Hathi (Jaisukhlal Lalshanker)
		Himchand K. Shah	Shah, (Himchand K.)
		Rai Bahadur	
		Hitendra K. Desai	Desai (Hitendra K.)



<i>Telephone Directory, Delhi</i>	<i>Times of India Directory</i>	<i>Asylum Press Almanac</i>	<i>Suggested Rendering</i>
Hukm Singh	Singh, (Sardar Hukam) <i>Iyengar</i> (K. R. Srinivasa) <i>Iyer</i> (P. V. Balakrishna)	Balakrishna Iyer (P. V.)	Hukm Singh Srinivasa <i>Iyengar</i> (K. R.) Balakrishna <i>Iyer</i> (P. V.)
Jagan Nath Kaushal	Ram (Jagjivan)	Jagjivan Ram	<b>Kaushal</b> (Jagan Nath)
Jagjivan Ram	Kalelkar (Acharya Kakasaheb)		Jagjivan Ram
Kaka Saheb Kalelkar			Kalelkar (Kakasaheb)
Kishori Lal Sharma	Menon (V. K. Krishna)	Krishna Menon, (Vengalil Krishnan)	<b>Sharma</b> (Kishori Lal)
Krishna Menon (V. K.)	Kumar (Naresb) Lalbhai (Kasturbhai)		Krishna Menon Vengalil (Krishnan) Naresb Kumar Kasturbhai Lalbhai
Lilavati Munshi	<b>Munshi</b> (Srimati Lilavati) <b>Mahtab</b> (Harekrushna)	Lilavati <b>Munshi</b> Harekrushna <b>Mahtab</b>	<b>Munshi</b> (Lilavati) <b>Mahtab</b> (Harekrushna)
Mama Varkerkar			<b>Varkerkar</b> (Mama)
Mani Ram Aggarwal	<b>Mehdi</b> (Bishnu Ram) <b>Mehta</b> (Jivraj Narayan) <b>Mehta</b> (Mohanlal Tulsidas Sopan)	Bishnuram <b>Mehdi</b> Jivraj N. <b>Mehta</b>	<b>Aggarwal</b> (Mani Ram) <b>Mehdi</b> (Bishnu Ram) <b>Mehta</b> (Jivraj Narayan) <b>Mehta</b> (Mohanlal Tulsidas Sopan)
Menon (Shrimati Lakshmi N.)	Menon (K. P. Kesava) Menon (K. P. S.)	• Menon (H. E.) K. P. S. Lakshmi N. Menon (Shrimati)	Kesava Menon (K. P.) Menon (K. P. S.)
<i>Muddaliar</i> (A. Ramaswamy)	<i>Muddaliar</i> (Sir A. Ramaswami) <b>Munshi</b> (Kanailal Manecklal) <b>Naik</b> (Gajanan)	Ramaswami <i>Muddaliar</i> (A.) <b>Munshi</b> (Kanailal Manecklal) <b>Naik</b> (Gajanan)	Ramaswami <i>Muddaliar</i> (A.) <b>Munshi</b> (Kanailal Manecklal) <b>Naik</b> (Gajanan)
<i>Nair</i> (C. Krishnan)			Krishnan <i>Nair</i> (C.)
<i>Nair</i> (Sreekanth)			Sreekanth <i>Nair</i>
<b>Nanda</b> (Gulzari Lal)	<b>Nanda</b> (Gulzari Lal) Narayan (Jayaprakash)	Gulzarilal <b>Nanda</b>	<b>Nanda</b> (Gulzarilal) Jayaprakash Narayan
Narayan (Deekinandan)			Deekinandan Narayan



## CHAOS IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF INDIAN NAMES

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Telephone Directory, Delhi	Times of India Directory	Asylum Tress Almanac	Suggested Rendering
<b>Nehru</b> (Jawaharlal)	<b>Nath</b> (Ram)	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b>	<b>Ram Nath</b>
	<b>Nehru</b> (Jawaharlal)	<b>Nirmala Raje Bhonsle</b>	<b>Nehru</b> (Jawaharlal) <b>Bhonsle</b> (Nirmala Raje)
<b>Pant</b> (Govind Vallabh)	<b>Pandit</b> (Shrimati Vijayalakshmi)	<b>Vijayalakshmi Pandit</b>	<b>Pandit</b> (Vijayalakshmi)
	<b>Pant</b> (Pandit Govind Ballabh)	<b>Govind Ballabh Pant</b>	<b>Pant</b> (Govind Ballabh)
<b>Pillai</b> (C. Narayana)	<b>Parikh</b> (Rasiklal Umedchand)	<b>Rasiklal U. Parikh</b>	<b>Parikh</b> (Rasiklal Umedchand)
	<b>Prakasa</b> (Sri)	<b>Prakasa (Sree)</b>	<b>Narayana Pillai</b> (C.)
	<b>Prasad</b> (Mata)		<b>Sree Prakasa</b>
	<b>Prasad</b> (Rajendra)	<b>Prasad (Dr. Rajendra)</b>	<b>Mata Prasad</b>
	<b>Rao</b> (B. Rama Krishna)	<b>Ramakrishna Rao</b> (B.)	<b>Rajendra Prasad</b>
<b>Rao</b> (B. Shiva)	<b>Rao</b> (B. Shiva)	<b>Shiva Rao</b> (B.)	<b>Ramakrishna Rao</b> (B.)
<b>Rao</b> (Raghavendra)			<b>Shiva Rao</b> (B.)
<b>Rao</b> (R. Sheshagiri)			<b>Raghavendra Rao</b>
<b>Rao</b> (S. V. Krishna Moorthy)			<b>Sheshagiri Rao</b> (R.)
<b>Reddy</b> (Ishwara)			<b>Krishnamoorthy Rao</b> (S. V.)
	<b>Sachar Bhim Sen</b>	<b>Bhimsen Sachar</b>	<b>Ishwara Reddy</b>
<b>Sen</b> (Ashok K.)	<b>Sastri, (K. A. Nilakanta)</b>	<b>Nilakanta Sastri</b> (K. A.)	<b>Sacher</b> (Bhimsen)
		<b>Ashok Kumar Sen</b>	<b>Nilakanta Sastri</b> (K. A.)
		<b>Shamrao Ramchandra Patil</b>	<b>Sen</b> (Ashok Kumar)
		<b>Shankar Rao B. Chavan</b>	<b>Patil</b> (Shamrao Ramchandra)
		<b>Singh</b> (Charan)	<b>Chavan</b> (Shankarrao B.)
	<b>Singh</b> (Master Tara)	<b>(Tara Singh Master)</b>	<b>Charan Singh</b>
<b>Singh</b> (N. Tanpok)	<b>Singh</b> (Sher)		<b>Tara Singh</b>
	<b>Swami Ranganathananda</b>		<b>Tanpok Singh</b> (N.)
<b>Tirtha</b> (Swami Ramananda)	<b>Vaidya</b> (Murarji Jadavji)	<b>Murarji (J. Vaidya)</b>	<b>Sher Singh</b>
		<b>Vasant Rao (P. Naik)</b>	<b>Ranganathananda</b>
			<b>Ramananda Tirtha</b>
			<b>Vaidya</b> (Murarji Jadavji)
			<b>Naik</b> (Vasant Rao P.)

#### 4 Comment

In the examples cited above, the most potent word in a name-of-person has not always been used as entry-element. The resulting arrangement, instead of being a helpful one, has become one of *chaos*. A name-of-person does not get a place in the alphabetical work of reference where it will be looked for by most people. The reader will refer to the telephone directory, or a who's who by the *most potent word* in the name. If this word has not been used as entry-element, he will miss the name. He will not get the information. The purpose of the reference work will thus be defeated.

#### 5 Remedy

The only remedy is to standardize the rendering of names-of-persons belonging to different cultural groups. Obviously, we cannot have one standard set of rules for rendering of all the Indian names-of-persons. This is because of the peculiarities mentioned in section 2. There will have to be different sets of rules for each of the cultural groups. The presence of double family names and of impotent but irremovable attachments in the names, the practice of breaking personal name into two, and such other practices peculiar to the different cultural groups will also make it necessary to prepare special lists of these categories of words to guide in the rendering of names.

#### 6 Work Done So Far

The problem was investigated by Dr S R Ranganathan, and he submitted a report on Asian Names to UNESCO in 1953. The report has not been published so far. An abridged version of the part of the report dealing with Indian names was, however, published in *ISI Bulletin* ( V 6, 1956, 120-125 ). He has also dealt with the problem in his book *Classified catalogue code*. The book gives a rule for the guidance of the cataloguer and also gives a note on the structure of Indian names. An article in the *Abgila* ( V 2, 1954, 137-139 ) by Saxena has dealt with the problem of rendering of U. P. names in catalogues. The Documentation Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution is also working on this problem.

#### 7 Work to be done

It is necessary to examine names-of-persons in the different cultural group to find out peculiarities in the structure of names in that groups. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrive at a set of rules or guiding principles for the rendering of names in that group. In

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addition, lists on the following will have to be compiled for the guidance of a person not conversant with the particular cultural group.

- 1 Double family names;
  - 2 Removable attachments; and
  - 3 Impotent but irremovable attachments.
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## M MAKE-UP OF LEARNED PERIODICALS

S. PARTHASARTHY

[Reviews the existing Indian Standard on the subject (IS: 4-1949) in the light of present day conditions. Indicates the ways and means of implementing its provisions].

### 1 Introduction

The purpose of a standard practice for the make-up of periodicals is to facilitate easy reference and expeditious retrieval of information. The Indian Standards Institution brought out its first documentation standard on this subject in 1949 (IS: 4-1949 Practice for Make-up of Periodicals). Periodical publications are an important source of nascent thought: Generally each volume of a periodical contains a number of independent and distinct articles by different authors. Unlike a book, there is no continuity of thought among the articles published in a periodical. Further, it takes considerable time before the information contained in periodicals is incorporated in books. So periodicals remain as a primary source of information and they have to be preserved for this purpose. They should, therefore, have the necessary bibliographical aids for retrieval of information.

### 2 Present Position

Periodicals currently published in India are substantial. They are more than 1,000. Their number is still on the increase. In the field of natural sciences alone, there are more than 300 periodicals. Though the earliest periodical *Asiatick researches* was started in India in 1788 and is continuing as *Journal and proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, there were only about 50 scientific periodicals till the beginning of this century. About 50 more were added in the first two decades. Only after the starting of research institutions and research departments in the universities about the twenties that more periodicals began to appear. The rate of growth has almost doubled now. However, divergent practices are followed in the make up of these periodicals. It is appropriate now to bring to the attention of editors and publishers the need for implementing the Indian Standard on the make-up of periodicals (IS: 4-1949).

### 3 Indian Standard

The problem of make-up of periodicals is considered in the Indian Standard on the following basis :

- 1 Individual issues;
- 2 Volumes;
- 3 Cumulative indexes; and
- 4 Abnormalities

The Indian Standard gives the necessary guidance to editors and publishers on the above aspects.

31 *Individual Issues*—The standard recommends that each issue should have a wrapper. This is to protect the text till it is finally bound into a volume. The wrappers and the preliminary pages, if any, of an issue should not be paginated and should be separable from the text, because the texts of the various issues have to be brought together in a volume. Again, the format of all issues pertaining to a volume should be the same. A change in format should be made only with a new volume. No change in format should be made in the middle of a volume.

32 *Title*—The title of a periodical should, as far as possible, be short and expressive of the subject and should be uniform in text and spelling in any volume. However, in running titles and in bibliographical references it may be given in an abbreviated form according to IS: 18-1949 Abbreviations for Titles of Periodicals.

33 *Wrapper*—The wrapper for each issue should contain particulars such as title of periodical, sponsoring body, if any, volume number and issue number, date to which it relates, publisher and a bibliographical strip. The bibliographical strip should give the abbreviated title, volume number, issue number, inclusive pages, place of publication and date of publication.

e. g. An. lib. sc. V. 4, No. 1, Pp. 1-32, New Delhi. March 1957

The information about the pages in the bibliographical strip holds up the printing of the wrapper till the text is completed. Very often wrappers are done in more than one colour. If they are printed at the end, it delays the publication to that extent. It is convenient if they could be printed very much earlier than the text. It is suggested that, as far as possible, a wrapper should contain only such information as

is independent of the final make-up of the text-pages. The inclusion of pages in the bibliographical strip will have to be considered from this angle.

34 *Article*—Each article in an issue should contain the title of the article, the name(s) of the author(s), and the name of the organization to which they are attached. It should also have an abstract. Bibliographical references should be given at the end of an article with appropriate indications in the text. It is helpful to give the date of receipt of an article for publication.

35 *Contents*—Each issue should contain a list of contents and the position of this list should be the same in all the issues of a volume. The list should give the articles in the sequence in which they appear in the text. The contents may appear on the wrapper, its back or the page immediately following the wrapper, or, as a last resort, close to the text. However, care should be taken not to let it get mixed up with advertisement pages. It should be separable from the text and paginated.

36 *Running Heads*—For purposes of identification, the following information should be given as running heads on the pages of the text :

- i Author's surname and title of the article; and
- ii Abbreviated title of periodical, volume and issue number and date.

37 *Pagination*—The pagination of the text of all the issues pertaining to a volume should be in one sequence. Independent pagination for each issue is an unnecessary load in the annual indexes as well as bibliographical citations. This requires the addition of issue number for the identification of a reference. This can be avoided by giving continuous pagination of the text of a volume.

#### 4 Volume

A volume of a periodical is made up of individual issues. It should contain in addition, a set of preliminary pages and indexes. These are necessary aids for consulting the volume.

41 *Preliminary Pages*—The preliminary pages should consist of :

- 1 A title page containing the title of the periodical, the name of sponsoring organization, the volume number, the year, the place of publication and the rank of the publisher.

- 2 Back of title-page containing name of the sponsoring body, abbreviated title of periodical, the year of commencement, subscription, and the name and address of the distributor; and
- 3 Contents page giving the articles in the sequence in which they appear in the volume.

The information contained in the preliminary pages is essential from the reader's point of view.

42 *Indexes*—Each volume of a periodical should contain an index. This is a necessary tool for consulting the volume. The lack of this bibliographical aid considerably reduces the usefulness of a periodical. It is desirable that the volume-index should be published along with the last issue of the volume.

43 *Cumulative Indexes*—When a periodical runs into a number of volumes, it is useful to compile cumulative indexes. It facilitates quick reference and is an important bibliographical aid. It should be printed as a separate volume and should not be numbered in the regular sequence of the volumes of the periodical. It is helpful if cumulative indexes could cover regular intervals. This is particularly necessary for an abstracting and indexing periodical.

## 5 Abnormalities

As far as possible, change of title of a periodical, its amalgamation or splitting and changes in size should not be done in the middle of a volume. This would complicate the binding of a volume and also the preparation of indexes. The abnormalities that should be avoided are listed in the Indian Standard (IS: 4-1949).

## 6 Implementation

The Indian Standard on the make-up of periodicals (IS: 4-1949) gives a guidance to editors and publishers to follow a uniform practice and to increase the efficiency of their periodicals as media of communication. It will also be helpful to them in the organization of their publication work. It is hoped that all the editors and publishers of Indian periodicals will implement this standard.

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## N INDIA NEEDS A CARNEGIE

P. N. KAULA

[Describes succinctly the benefactions of Andrew Carnegie in the library sphere and Ranganathan's donation. Makes an appeal to Indian philanthropists to emulate Carnegie's example.]

### 0 Aspirations of New India

India needs leadership in every field of her activity. Already she has achieved an honourable position among the nations of the World. But that is not enough. She has to feed her teeming millions with physical and intellectual food and satisfy their wants. This can be achieved successfully if the Government and the people co-operate in this task ; and if the philanthropists come forward to help the cause.

### 1 Andrew Carnegie

One of the chief agencies through which intellectual food can be supplied to our people is by establishing a net-work of free public libraries. The conditions in Great Britain and the United States which were like those of our country about 100 years ago, were changed by the generous donation and philanthropic activity of Andrew Carnegie. To Indians this name may sound new but in the West there will hardly be any person who has not heard of this great philanthropist who spent his fortune in establishing libraries.

Carnegie's life-story is very interesting. For he became a multi-millionaire though born to acute poverty. After becoming one of the richest men, he spent his earnings in eradicating illiteracy and in the advancement of learning. He believed that a country could prosper only if its brain-power was active and resourceful. That was the reason why he established libraries.

### 11 EARLY LIFE

The parents of Andrew Carnegie were living in Scotland in very abject conditions. They were very poor and so could not bring up Carnegie properly. They, therefore, set out to the United States of America in 1848, when Andrew was still a child.



## 2 Fortune Turns a Wheel

After a very hard struggle, Carnegie got an employment in Pennsylvania Railway Co. and was soon promoted to the position of Superintendent of Pittsburgh Railway Division on account of his sheer industry, loyalty, honesty and zeal. Having got this good position, he began saving a little amount regularly which he later invested in the railway factories of Pittsburgh whose foundation he himself laid. These factories grew in number day-by-day till they became the biggest steel factories in the world. Carnegie earned a great wealth from these factories and he became one of the richest men in the world.

## 3 Richness No Popularity

But richness did not give him popularity. Of course it did make him famous as a rich man. But popularity is never purchased by wealth and generally capitalists are not popular, because they are considered to be exploiters and autocrats. So Carnegie did achieve universal popularity not because of being a top capitalist, but because of his spending his fabulous savings on the utilitarian services of the people.

## 4 Why Libraries ?

Carnegie dedicated his future life to the establishment of libraries. There was a reason behind it. In childhood he had an intimate friendship with an Englishman called Anderson, on whose insisting, he started reading books. During those days, he promised Anderson that he would start free public libraries for the benefit of poor students, in his advanced age because he had himself seen the difficulties that poor students had to face in getting books to read. They were unable to spend money on books and the little education they got at school, did not help them in their later life. Further reading which could improve their knowledge, was totally denied to them. The only way to meet this situation was to establish libraries, where everyone could have access to books. Having this as the mission of his life, he established libraries and constructed library buildings in the United States, Great Britain, and some other English-speaking countries.

## 5 Contribution

Carnegie's contributions towards the cause of libraries are immense. He caused the establishment of more than half of the village, town and county public libraries in Great Britain. He had to spend £1,946,569 in establishing these libraries upto 1913. He also

constructed separate buildings for these libraries. So much so that upto 1919, 380 of the library buildings of Great Britain were associated with his name. If we take into account the British Commonwealth and the United States libraries, we find that about 1,500 buildings are associated with his name. All these buildings were constructed with Carnegie's donation. Throughout his life, he thought, it was his duty to help those people who were poor but believed in self-help. Besides helping in the erection of library buildings, Carnegie established various trusts for educational purposes. In 1901, he established the Scottish Universities Trust and in 1902, he founded the Carnegie Institution of Washington and gave twelve crores of rupees for research in education. A few years later, he formed the Carnegie Corporation of New York and donated 50 crores of rupees to it. Beside these, he established the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in 1913 with a capital of 2.50 crores of rupees which established more than 100 county libraries in Great Britain. Due to the activities of this Trust, Great Britain has now got a net-work of libraries. His benefaction helped also the formation of the National Central Library in London and Central Libraries in Scotland and Ireland. By the close of 1918, he had created 2,505 library buildings. In short, Andrew Carnegie spent about a *thousand crores of rupees* for the establishment of libraries. He has also analysed the social, moral and ethical responsibilities that evolve out of fabulous wealth in his well known book *Gospel of wealth* (1900). His theory of wealth is contained in the following words :

"This then is held to be the duty of the man of wealth : To set an example of modest unostentatious living shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the wants of those dependent upon him ; and after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer.... The man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poor brethren."

## 6 India's Philanthropists

Who will not remember for posterity this great philanthropist and lover of books and libraries who spent his entire fortune for the welfare of the Britons and Americans ? India needs a Carnegie who will help the nation in the sphere of education and libraries. We have got quite a good number of philanthropists but not yet anyone of the Carnegie type. May our philanthropists study the mission of Carnegie and take the honour of becoming the creators of free-public libraries in India which we need badly today.

## 7 India's Library Needs

India is a vast country. It teems with millions of people, unlike the United States or the Great Britain of Carnegie's days. India's library needs are, therefore, immensely greater. The people of the country are now entering the first of their renaissance. Their unexpressed book-hunger is immense. The national library system needed to feed this hunger has been worked out in detail by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan in his *Library development Plan: A thirty year programme for India. (1950).*

## 8 Ranganathan's Lead

Dr. Ranganathan has not only worked out the Library Plan for India as a whole and for each of its constituent States; he has not only developed a consistent system of library science in his fifty books on the subject; not only has he devoted the last forty years to the pursuit of library science and to the promotion of library service; not only has he succeeded in getting library acts put on the statute books of some of the States of India; not only has he secured a place for India in the library map of the World; but in spite of the poor earnings vouchsafed by society to a librarian—and he was the first among them with all its implications in respect of salary scale—he spent his life in a frugal way, just to fulfil the wish to provide an Endowment for library cause. All his savings amounting to a lakh of rupees were given away in 1958 to the University of Madras to establish the Sarda Ranganathan Chair of Library Science.

### 81 RANGANATHAN ENDOWMENT IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Some of his students have contributed their mite and established a Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science. This they propose to utilise in the perpetuation of his publishing activity in Library Science and in particular to keep up-to-date his own books which have now become classics on the subject. This Endowment needs further financial help. An appeal is, therefore, made to his other old students, friends and admirers in and outside India to strengthen this cause also and provide library fund by their contributions.

### 82 THE LARGER APPEAL

But the larger appeal is to the rich people and the philanthropists of India, who are known for their generosity in helping social and educational institutions, to turn their attention to the library requirements of our country.

To do this, *India needs several Carnegie's* and fortunately there are several of them in the India of to-day.

# O R E P O R T S

## 01 INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES

ANNUAL REPORT, 1956-57

### 1 Growth of the Association

A year and half ago (in April 1956) when the Association was about six months old, I reported to you the initiation and the quick growth of our Association from the very beginning. The Indian Library Association had felt the need of, if I may use the expression, such a daughter association to meet the interests of special librarians, documentalists and information officers and helped immensely in its growth and development. Interest in the Association continued to grow; besides the men in the profession, scientific institutions, Government departments, as well as industries, continued to join the IASLIC in larger numbers.

The constitution provided for a conference to be held annually. The Council had programmed to hold its Annual Session of the Conference at Jamshedpur in April 1957 but for unforeseen circumstances the Council had to defer the conference to a later date and so also the Annual General Meeting. Even though some slackening of tempo had seemed inevitable after the rapid expansion in early stages, I have no doubt, this delay in holding the second conference had psychological effects in slowing down the progress of work.

### 2 Membership

The membership increased steadily from 125 to 233 during the period under review; a comparison of the membership figures for April 1956 and December 1957 will clearly show the advance made in this direction. The respective figures are :

<i>Category</i>	<i>April 1956</i>	<i>December 1957</i>
Honorary Member ...	2	4
Life Member ...	1	2
Ordinary Member ...	72	128
Associate Member ...	32	55
Institutional Member ...	18	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	125	233

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The geographical distribution of membership by States is given below :

Assam	2	Madras	2
Bihar	13	Mysore	2
Bombay	8	Rajasthan	1
Ceylon	1	Utter Pradesh	5
Delhi	21	West Bengal	177
Himachal Pradesh	1		

This is not only encouraging for IASLIC; it is also some indication of the growing appreciation of the objectives of the Association.

### 3 Finance

The Association had to depend entirely on the revenue from membership subscription and slender income from the tuition fees in language classes and Documentary reproduction services. This was reflected in the strict control over all expenses and consequently affected development work also. The statement of account is enclosed.

### 4 Accommodation

The Association's office was located in one of the rooms placed at its disposal by the Indian Statistical Institute at 9 B, Esplanade East, Calcutta-11. The Indian Statistical Institute also permitted the Association to use the lecture rooms for language classes and special lectures. However, the need for acquiring more spacious accommodation became acute for proper organization and planned development of work. The Council considered various possibilities of accommodation and in last September shifted the office to 29, Chowringhee Road in the premises of the Geological Survey of India.

### 5 Activities

#### 51 DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION AND TRANSLATION WORK

Wide publicity was given in all the newspapers and scientific journals intimating the availability of documentary reproduction and translation services through the Association.

**Shri G. B. Ghosh**, the Divisional Secretary, reported that a large number of microfilm and photoprints (microfilmed 11,037 pages and photo-printed 1,480 pages) were supplied on request from different organizations. Active interest and co-operation of the following libraries helped very much in organizing the photo duplication work at the initial stage.

- 1 Indian Statistical Institute;
- 2 Geological Survey of India;
- 3 Zoological Survey of India;
- 4 Botanical Survey of India;
- 5 School of Tropical Medicine Library;
- 6 Asiatic Society of Bengal Library;
- 7 Indian Chemical Society;
- 8 Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; and
- 9 R. G. Kar Medical College Library.

## 52 TRANSLATION SERVICE

The translation service is yet to be organized on a systematic basis. However, a register for the panel of translators in different languages has been prepared and the Division attended to requests for several (73 pieces) translations from Russian, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and Polish Languages.

## 53 FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

**Shri S. Ghosal**, the Secretary of the Education Division, organized the nine-month courses in Russian and German languages which started in July 1956. Miss S. Frankhanel and Miss Taruna Bose were appointed as tutors in German and Russian languages respectively.

Expenses incurred to run these classes were mostly met from the tuition fees realised from the students. The classes were started with 31 students in German language and 17 students in Russian, but the numbers on the rolls dropped in later months.

## 54 DOCUMENTATION WORK

The President of the Association, Dr. D. M. Bose suggested that the Association undertake the revision of Kemp's Catalogue on behalf of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The Council considered the importance of the compilation of such a Union List but could not undertake to organize the work in the absence of adequate resources both in men and money.



The Association however, participated and extended full co-operation to the project of compilation of Union List of Current Learned Periodicals received in different scholarly libraries situated in Calcutta and within a radius of 200 miles around it, undertaken by the Indian Statistical Institute Library.

#### 55 PUBLICATIONS

The Association printed the papers contributed at the First IASLIC Conference held in Calcutta on the 10th and 11th April 1956 and published it as *IASLIC Bulletin* V. 1. No. 2. (December 1956).

These varied activities represent the fruits of such voluntary effort by the Divisional Secretaries and the members of the six group committees and I wish to thank them in appreciation of their work.

#### 6 Future of the Association

I believe that the formation of the new Association is a very natural consequence of the industrial development and coming into being of several national laboratories in the country. All this demands that there should be a forum for such specialized people working in these places to try and probe into the problems of documentation and the servicing of knowledge. The need is now for more members with enthusiasm to develop the useful programme of group activities that have been initiated. I failed to put the association on a stronger footing and bring financial stability and I have given causes for a lot of justifiable criticism. My record is very poor. I hope that it would be possible for my successors in office to make good all the errors and omissions of the last two years.

J. SAHA  
*General Secretary*



**Receipts and Payments Account for the period from 17 Oct. 1955 to 31 Aug. 1957.**

<i>To Receipts</i>	Rs.	<i>By Payments</i>	Rs.
1 MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION :		1 Salary & Allowances	762.00
i Ordinary	1,680.00	2 Honorarium to teachers for language classes	1,650.00
ii Associate	318.00	3 Conferences and anniversary expenses	1,246.65
iii Institution	1,224.36	4 Microfilm charges	1,786.11
iv Life	180.00	5 Postage, printing, stationery & stores	661.70
	<u>3,402.36</u>	6 Charges general	654.43
2 TUITION FEES FOR LANGUAGE CLASSES :			
i German	910.00		
ii Russian	378.00		
	<u>1,288.00</u>		
3 Receipts from service charges e.g. from photostat, microfilm translating work etc.	1,229.12		
4 Advance from General Secretary and Joint Secretaries	841.41		
Total	<u>6,760.89</u>	Total	<u>6,760.89</u>

## 1 Delhi Library Conference

The Association organised and successfully ran the First Delhi Library Conference on 30 and 31 March 1957 at the Modern School Hall, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Education Minister, Government of India, New Delhi and presided over by Shri Ananatasayanam Ayyanger, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, the Patron of the

Association, who had returned to India after staying in Europe for two years, also addressed the Conference, the Organizing Secretary of which was Shri P. N. Kaula.

## 11 PROGRAMME

The proceedings of the Conference were as under :

- a Inaugural function;
- b Symposium on Library Movement in India.

## 12 INAUGURAL FUNCTION

The inaugural function took place on 30 March 1957 at 5 p. m. Kumari Shanta Vashist, the President of the Association, delivered the welcome address before a large gathering which was also attended by Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser, Government of India.

## 13 WELCOME ADDRESS

Kumari Shanta Vashist traced the history of the Association and stated some of its activities which had helped in vitalising the library movement in Delhi. She was of the opinion that Government should come forward to strengthen the hands of professional organizations for raising the educational standard in the country.

## 14 INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Dr. K. L. Shrimali in his inaugural address congratulated the Delhi Library Association for having organised the First Delhi Library Conference and stated that a regional conference like that was valuable as it helped the librarians in understanding their common problems and establishing greater coordination of the different library services. He hoped that the Association would co-ordinate the services of different libraries in Delhi and develop a regional system for distribution of books.

Dr. Shrimali while emphasising the role of libraries, stated that they could help in awakening interest among the people in social affairs, economic objectives, and thus create an atmosphere for a welfare state. He was convinced that libraries were not luxuries but were institutions which could help people in their every day life and enable them to live as decent and useful citizens.

Dr. Shrimali also stated that during the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 170 lakhs would be spent for improving existing libraries and

starting new district and central libraries in the states. He classed the users of libraries into three groups and said that libraries had to be provided for each one of them. The groups he named as children, neo-literates, and student population.

Dr. Shrimali stressed the need for having good library buildings and professional librarians. He was of the opinion that efficient library service was possible under professional competent librarians.

Dr. Shrimali stated that under the Second Five Year Plan it was proposed to set up a training institute in library science at Delhi University. He was confident that the Delhi Library Conference would greatly help in promoting library movement in the country. *A strong and united organisation like the Delhi Library Association, he said, could also influence the Government and the public and ultimately play a very vital role in the development of the country.*

#### 15 RANGANATHAN'S ADDRESS

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan traced the history of library legislation during the British and the Gandhian periods and brought out the difference in outlook and response under both. He was convinced that the surging tide of Independent India would harness the leisure of people by disseminating correct factual information thereby making democracy safe and also help in the productivity drive by aggressive reference service and adequate documentation service. He also expressed faith and confidence in the new generation who had come out of lethargy and obstruction and organised the conference.

#### 16 PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Shri Ananathasayanam Ayyanger in his presidential address stressed the importance of libraries and the great role that the librarians had to play in New India. He was of the opinion that libraries were essential for retaining the cultural heritage of our country and that good librarians were needed for disseminating the noble ideals of service and sacrifice that great personalities had taught our people.

#### 17 MESSAGES

Messages from the Vice President of India, the Presidents of the Indian Library Association, Bengal Library Association, Andhra Pradesh Library Association, Madras Library Association, and several other eminent personalities were received and read at the Conference.

## 18 SYMPOSIUM

The symposium was contributed by the following members of the Association :

- 1 GOYAL (R. S.) : Chief Technical Assistant, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
- 2 KAULA (P. N.) : Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, New Delhi.
- 3 KETKAR (N. M.) : Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
- 4 KRISHNAMURTI (C. S.) : Librarian, Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, New Delhi.
- 5 KRISHNA RAO (D. B.) : Librarian, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
- 6 MENON (T. V.) : Librarian, Ministry of Law, Government of India, New Delhi.
- 7 NILIMA DEVI : Librarian, Central Film Library, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
- 8 PARAB (L. G.) : Librarian, Central Archaeological Library, New Delhi.
- 9 SHARMA (J. S.) : Librarian, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, the Patron of the Association also contributed a paper to the symposium and presided' over the discussion of the papers which was held on 31 March 1958 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi at 9 a. m. The symposium comprised of 11 papers of which four were of a general and the rest of a descriptive nature. Prof. S. Das Gupta, General Secretary of the Association and Head of the Department of Library Science, Delhi University, formulated issues on various papers. The following propositions were finally adopted as a result of the discussion of the symposium :

- 1 That it is the duty of the library staff to induce every resident of his area to use the library actively.
- 2 That the establishment and development of public libraries can prove successful only if it is backed by state library legislation.
- 3 That library education in universities belonging properly to the university level, should be taken up only when facilities for full-time teachers exist.

A large number of members of the Association and a few special invitees from outside Delhi participated in the discussion of the symposium. It was for the first time that a subject of vital importance was brought out by some members of the Association for the benefit of the profession and all those concerned with the development of libraries in the country. The symposium is now being printed in the form of a book. The proceedings of the Conference are also being brought out in this publication.

## 2 Annual General Body Meeting

The last Annual General Body Meeting of the Association was held on 31 March 1957 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi. Kumari Shanta Vashist, the President of the Association, presided.

The annual report for the year 1956-57 was placed before the General Body by Prof. S. Das Gupta, General Secretary of the Association, which was adopted unanimously.

## 21 RESOLUTIONS

The General Body passed the following resolutions :

1 The Association feels gratified that its Patron Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, has been awarded Padmashree by the President of India in recognition of his life-long services to the library movement in India and his unique contributions in the field of Library Science which have earned an honourable place for India in international librarianship. The Association conveys its heartiest greetings to Dr. Ranganathan on this occasion.

[Proposed by the Chair]

2 The Association invites the attention of the Government of India that no provision exists to award fellowships in library science for study abroad. The Association, therefore, resolves to request the Government of India to create such fellowships in order to enlarge the training facilities for Indian librarians.

[Proposer : Shri P. N. Kaula; Seconded : Shri R. S. Goyal]

3 The Association feels that necessary steps have not yet been taken to give librarians in academic institutions appropriate status, salary and recognition. The Association, therefore, urges the Government of India and the Directorate of Education of Delhi to take steps to give librarians at least the same grades and status as are offered to teachers in schools and colleges. Further, the Association requests the Directorate of Education of Delhi to appoint a Library Consultant to advise the development of school libraries in Delhi in conformity with current day practices.

[Proposer : Shri P. N. Kaula; Seconded : Shri J. D. Sharma]

4 The Association notes that librarians in certain states like the Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madras, are permitted to appear privately for university examinations to improve their academic qualifications, but that in Delhi such facilities cannot be provided without amending the Delhi University Act. This Association, therefore, requests the Ministry of Education of the Government of India to take such steps as they may deem necessary to amend the Act of the Delhi University in order to extend educational facilities to librarians of Delhi.

[Proposer : Shri P. N. Kaula; Seconded : Shri L. G. Parab]

## 22 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

An Executive Committee of 25 members was constituted by the committee appointed for this purpose by the General Body to take

charge of the working of the Association for the year under report. The following members were later co-opted to serve on the Executive Committee as provided in the constitution.

- 1 Shri N. R. Gupta, Assistant Director of Education, Delhi.
- 2 A nominee of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

The following are the names of the members of the Executive Committee including the office-bearers :

*President :*

Ch. Brahm Prakash, M. P., Formerly Chief Minister, Delhi State.

*Senior Vice President :*

Shri Deputy Mal Jain, 1457 Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

*Vice Presidents :*

- 1 Shri P. N. Kaula, Librarian, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri J. S. Anand, Librarian, Central Educational Library, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 3 Shri Bhagwant Kishore, Secretary, Harding Municipal Public Library, Delhi.
- 4 Shri E. D. Jayram, Law Officer, C. S. I. R., Govt. of India, New Delhi.

*General Secretary :*

Shri S. Das Gupta, Librarian and Head of the Dept. of Library Science, Delhi University, Delhi.

*Secretaries :*

- 1 Shri K. S. Pareek, Librarian, Marwari Public Library, Delhi.
- 2 Shri Joginder Singh, U.S.I.S. Library, New Delhi.

*Treasurer :*

Shri R. S. Goyal, Chief Technical Assistant, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.

*Members :*

- 1 Kumari Shanta Vashist, Former President, D.L.A., 20 Alipur Road, Delhi.
- 2 Shri S. M. Jamil Ahmad, Librarian, Delhi College Library, Delhi.
- 3 Shri C. S. Krishnamurti, Librarian, Central Board of Revenue, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri J. D. Sharma, Librarian, Modern School Library, New Delhi.
- 5 Shri T. V. Menon, Librarian, Ministry of Law, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 6 Shri B. L. Bharadwaj, Librarian, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.
- 7 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor, U. S. I. S. Library, New Delhi.
- 8 Shri L. G. Parab, Librarian, Central Archaeological Library, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 9 Shri K.S. Dalal, Asstt. Librarian, Indian Council of World Affairs Library, Sapru House, New Delhi.



- 10 Shri R. L. Seth, Librarian, Ramjas College Library, Delhi.
- 11 Shri M. L. Kachroo, Asstt. Librarian, Publications Division Library, Govt. of India, Delhi.
- 12 Shri Jainath Kaul, Chief Editor, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
- 13 Shri G. L. Gulati, Technical Officer, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
- 14 Shri Sher Singh, Asstt. Librarian, Delhi College Library, Delhi.
- 15 Shri Dhanpat Rai, Librarian, Defence Science Organization, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 16 Shri M. K. Jain, Librarian, (Grade II), Central Educational Library, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

## 221 REGIONAL SECRETARIES

The Executive Committee appointed the following members as the Regional Secretaries :

- 1 Shri Rattan Lal, Delhi University Library, Delhi.
- 2 Miss Santosh Kumari, Asstt. Librarian, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.
- 3 Shri S. L. Bharadwaj, President, Jawaharlal Nehru Public Library, Shahdara.

The Regional Secretaries were allotted the University area, the City area and the Greater Delhi area respectively.

The following jobs were assigned to Regional Secretaries in their respective areas :

- 1 To collect subscription from old members ;
- 2 To enrol new members;
- 3 To conduct a survey of libraries;
- 4 To arrange for the regional meetings of the members of the Association; and
- 5 To arrange for popular lectures.

## 3 Meetings

### 31 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met nine times during the year under report. The members participated in these meetings and extended their co-operation in all the activities of the Association.

### 32 SUB-COMMITTEES

The Executive Committee appointed various Sub-Committees to carry on the work of the Association from time to time.



#### 4 Membership

There has been an increase in the membership of the Association. The total membership stands at 508 as against 465 of last year. The analysis is as under :

A Personal Members	494
(a) Life Members	10
(b) Ordinary Members	484
B Institution Members	14

#### 5 International Conference on Classification

An 'International Study Conference on Classification for Information Retrieval' was held at Dorking (England) in May 1957. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, the Patron of the Association, attended this conference on behalf of the Government of India. He delivered the opening address on "Classification as a discipline". The Conference examined the techniques of Facet, Phase and Zone-Analysis invented and developed by India. It adopted Facet-Analysis as the basis of the structure of classification schedules. It also accepted Chain Procedure as a device for designing subject headings.

#### 6 Indian Standards Convention

The Indian Standards Convention was held at Madras from 22-29 December 1957. T9 and T10 Sessions of the convention were devoted to the problems connected with the 'Physical production of documents' and 'Documentation work' respectively. Both sessions were presided over by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. Shri Jainath Kaul, Chief Editor, I. S. I. and Shri G. L. Gulati, Asstt. Director, I. S. I., the members of the Association, acted as the Secretaries of the sessions. Several members contributed papers to the symposia and also participated in the discussion of papers as a result of which new standards shall have to be formulated by the Indian Standards Institution.

#### 7 Iaslic Conference

The Second Iaslic Conference was held at Calcutta from 4-7 December 1957. Various problems in connection with special libraries were discussed as a result of some papers contributed for this purpose. The conference was attended by several members of the Delhi Library Association who participated actively in its deliberations.

## 8 Special Functions

### 81 RECEPTION TO DR. RANGANATHAN

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Patron of the D.L.A., was awarded *Padmashri* by the President of India in recognition of his unique services to Library Science. A reception in his honour was organised by the Association at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Director, National Physical Laboratory, paid glowing tributes to the qualities of Dr. Ranganathan and said that he was *India in Library Science*. He admired his devotion to the subject which he nursed as a baby and brought it to a great stature. Not only that, he also donated his life's earnings for its safe future.

Shri Deputy Mal Jain, Senior Vice-President of the Association, stated that the librarians would profit from Dr. Ranganathan's contributions and service. He was convinced that through his inspiration, able disciples would come forth to carry forward his mission.

Dr. D. B. Krishna Rao, Librarian, Indian Council of Agricultural Research stated that Dr. Ranganathan was the author of the Five Laws and several techniques of library science. He was a great teacher who had inspired the life of several librarians by *tapas* for a noble cause.

Dr. Ranganathan said that librarians should not stand on false prestige but make themselves useful citizens. The award of *Padmashri*, according to him, was a mere recognition of the importance of Library Science. He was pleased to hear from Dr. Krishnan that librarians were very useful for their pursuit of research.

Dr. Ranganathan received the award of *Padmashri* at an investiture ceremony at the Rashterpati Bhawan on 29 October 1957. A reception to commemorate this function was held at the Wengers Restaurant, New Delhi, which was participated by a large number of the members of the Association.

Ch. Brahm Prakash, M. P., President of the Association, commended the services of Dr. Ranganathan to the cause of Library Science and to the country.

Shri Deputy Mal Jain, Senior Vice-President of the Association, described some of the achievements of Dr. Ranganathan and the importance of the library profession that he had demonstrated by his service, sacrifice and devotion.

Dr. Ranganathan expressed his gratefulness to the members of the Association for having arranged that function which according to him demonstrated that the Government could not ignore the services of the library profession. He appealed to them to make 'work-chastity' the *dharma* of the profession.

## 82 INAUGURATION OF THE TRAINING COURSE

The Fourth Session of the Certificate Course in Library Science conducted by the Association, was inaugurated by Dr. P. D. Shukla, Deputy Educational Adviser, Government of India on 11 February 1958 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi.

Prof. S. Das Gupta, Director of the Course, presented the report of the last session of the Course in which he analysed the importance, the standard and the teaching of the course. He laid stress on the recognition of the course which could relax the stiff admissions that had to be followed at present.

Dr. Shukla stated that he was entirely in agreement with the Director of the Course that librarians and library science had not received as much recognition and importance as they deserved. He was convinced that a dynamic public library system was the way to provide library service to masses and that more funds had to be provided for that purpose. He described the sorry plight of libraries in schools where not to speak of trained librarians, there were not funds even to purchase books.

Dr. Shukla felt that there was great need for suitable professional training in a decentralised manner. It was the responsibility of the states to organise and administer such facilities. He stated that the syllabus of the course conducted by the Association was quite adequate and he complemented the Association for having started the course in co-operation with librarians in Delhi.

Dr. Shukla emphasised the need for more practical work for trainees. He said that the success of the course was largely due to competent teachers who as the report stated were drawn from various libraries. He also stressed the need for professional competence of trained librarians.

Shri P. N. Kaula, Registrar of Course, while proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Shukla for inaugurating the course, stated some of the activities of the Association and solicited Government's support for carrying out more activities in future.

## 9 ACTIVITIES

## 91 Lectures

## 911 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LIBRARY PROFESSION

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan addressed the members of the Association on the 'Responsibility of library profession' on 31 Oct. 1957 at the C. P. W. D. Hall, Queen Mary Avenue, New Delhi. Ch. Brahm Prakash, M. P., President of the Association, presided.

Dr. Ranganathan heartily supported the demand of librarians for better scales and status as stated in the memorandum of the Association submitted to the Pay Commission. He stated that the grades of the library personnel should be like those of Professors, Readers, Senior-Lecturers and Lecturers as in a university.

Dr. Ranganathan analysed the responsibilities of the library profession in the following spheres :

- 1 Educational sphere ;
- 2 Political sphere ;
- 3 Economic sphere ; and
- 4 Cultural sphere.

In the educational sphere, Dr. Ranganathan stated that libraries had the responsibility of keeping the literacy alive which was about 30% at present. In the political sphere, public had to be educated in balanced information to keep country safe for democracy. Responsibilities in this sphere, Dr. Ranganathan said, extended even beyond the national borders and there was need for establishing contact libraries. In the economic sphere, libraries had to serve the research community through documentation thereby increase the productivity drive ; and finally in the cultural sphere, libraries had to harness the leisure of people by providing them right type of books.

Ch. Brahm Prakash stated that politicians who guided the destiny of the country regarded newspaper wallas as their gurus but librarians were the gurus of even newspaper wallas. That itself showed the importance of libraries. In the wake of this importance of libraries, responsibilities had also to be shared by the profession. In Russia he was amazed to find long queues of readers not only in libraries but also in bookshops. That was because interest in reading had been cultivated in that country. Librarians should, therefore, feel proud of having chosen a noble profession.

## 912 DOCUMENTATION PROBLEMS

Shri Agard B. Evans, Chief Librarian, Ministry of Works, England, and at present Documentation Expert with the National Buildings Science Organization, Government of India, New Delhi, gave a talk on "Building documentation & international co-operation" on 19 February 1958 at the C.P.W.D. Hall, New Delhi. Padmashri Dr. S. R. Ranganathan presided.

Shri Evans described in detail the pattern of building documentation that he had been doing in the past and analysed some of the techniques he had introduced in that field. He, however, was of the opinion that some of the techniques were not adequate and needed improvement. He stated that the UDC schedule designed for classifying building material was revised after every five years. He also demonstrated some of his works like documentation lists etc. to explain the techniques he had adopted.

Shri Evans stated that at the International Conference at Brussels in 1955, it was agreed to adopt several other disciplines in classification. That was the result of international co-operation. He was at present engaged in formulating a National Building Documentation Centre which he hoped, would cover the entire ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) Region.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan stated that Documentation was a cross section where two professions had to meet. Mr. Evans, according to Dr. Ranganathan, represented the field and he the process. Building documentation had to cover a wide field which could eliminate waste and conserve research potential.

Dr. Ranganathan stated that UDC was started by non-librarians and classification was the job of librarians. It was at the International Conference at Brussels in 1955 that several persons felt the breaking of the foundations of classification. The Dorking Conference in 1957 accepted Facet-analysis as the basis of classification. Dr. Ranganathan was of the opinion that the classificatory language should be without homonyms and synonyms and if a bridge language was adopted, there was no need to have abstracts in three languages as Shri Evans had stated.

Several members of the Association took part in the discussion that followed after the lecture. The lecture by Shri Evans was very informative and thought-provoking and the members benefitted a good deal by the views expressed by two experts on documentation.

Shri P. N. Kaula, Vice-President of the Association, welcomed Shri Evans and Dr. Ranganathan. He stated that Shri Evans had also been the Chairman of Aslib, 1953-55 and Vice President of the International Council of Building Documentation 1950-53. He thanked Shri Evans for having delivered a learned address which he was sure, would benefit special librarians. It was a unique opportunity offered to the members of the Association to listen to two experts on documentation.

### 913 LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

On 3 April 1958, Sardar Sohan Singh, Assistant Educational Adviser, Government of India, addressed the members of the Association on 'Indian library development' at the C. P. W. D. Hall, New Delhi. Sardar Sohan Singh analysed the achievements of the Govt. in establishing libraries. He was of the opinion that library legislation was essential for starting a net-work of libraries. He praised the library system of Madras and said that there would have been still greater achievement if the library department would have been a separate department. He emphasised that Delhi Library Association could play a very important role in educating public for development of libraries in this territory. Shri P. N. Kaula, Vice-President of the Association, welcomed Sardar Sohan Singh and introduced him to the members of the Association.

### 92 Memorandum to the Central Pay Commission

The Government of India appointed a Central Pay Commission to revise the salary scale of Central Government employees. The Executive Committee of the Association appointed a Sub-Committee of the following members for drafting a memorandum on behalf of librarians in Delhi :

- |                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Shri Deputy Mal Jain        | 2 Shri J. S. Anand  |
| 3 Shri B. L. Bhardwaj         | 4 Shri S. Das Gupta |
| 5 Shri P. N. Kaula (Convener) |                     |

The Sub-Committee drafted the memorandum and submitted it to the Executive Committee on 21 September 1957. The memorandum was finally adopted by the General Body on 5 October 1957 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi. The following scales of pay have been recommended in the memorandum :

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Scale</i>
I	Rs. 900-1250	II	Rs. 600-1000
III	Rs. 350-600	IV	Rs. 160-450



The memorandum also recommends the grades of professors, readers and senior lecturers for library personnel working in universities and colleges. For school librarians, the memorandum suggests the scales of pay of senior trained teachers. It listed the existing grades in Government of India libraries and showed their variance with the recommendations of the last Pay Commission.

The memorandum was circulated among the members of the Association and eight copies submitted to the Secretary, Central Pay Commission on 8 November, 1957.

### **93 Librarians in Academic Institutions**

In order to stress the need for revised scales of pay and status of library personnel working in academic institutions, the Executive Committee appointed a Sub-Committee of following members:

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Shri P. N. Kaula (Convener) | 2 Shri K. D. Puranik |
| 3 Shri S. M. Jamil Ahmed      | 4 Shri J. D. Sharma  |

The Sub-Committee drafted the memorandum and submitted it to the Executive Committee on 13 March 1958. The memorandum is being submitted to the University Grants Commission and to the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

### **94 Training Course in Library Science**

The Third Session of the Certificate Course in Library Science conducted by the Association, concluded in November 1957. Out of the class which began with 21 students, 17 took the examination held in the second week of November 1957. The results were announced on 11 January 1958 as under:

I Division	5	II Division	2	III Division	7
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The Association has run this course for three years because it meets a genuine and expanding need. The standards achieved in the conduct of the course is commendable. The policy of preference accorded to training of in-service personnel has also safe guarded the problem of unemployment.

The course has been successfully conducted with the assistance of a band of teachers who work from day to day, from year to year, sacrificing personal conveniences for no other consideration excepting the welfare of the profession and the cause of library service. The undermentioned librarians conducted the teaching:



- 1 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor, Librarian, USIS Library, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri M. L. Kachroo, Asstt. Librarian, Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Delhi.
- 3 Shri T. V. Menon, Librarian, Ministry of Law, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri C. S. Krishnamurti, Librarian, Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi.
- 5 Shri P. N. Kaula, Librarian, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.

To all these teachers the Association owes a deep sense of gratitude. Without their conscientious labour on honorary basis, no achievement would have been possible.

The Course continued to be in the charge of the Administrative Committee set up for this purpose. The following members were re-elected to the Administrative Committee on behalf of the Association :

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Kumari Shanta Vashist | 2. Shri N. M. Ketkar |
| 3 Shri J. S. Anand      |                      |

As in previous years, the course has continued to receive generous assistance from the Hardinge Public Library, Delhi and the USIS Library, New Delhi. The Association is grateful to the management of both these libraries for the facilities provided by them.

The need for instituting the course remains as pressing now as it was three years ago. In the current year the Administrative Committee received 127 applications as against 126 in 1957, 110 in 1956, and 87 in 1955. While 21 students were admitted in 1957, this year 29 students had to be admitted. Out of the applications received, as many as 72 were from persons working in libraries. The demand for the course is heaviest from junior staff working in libraries.

The course has yet to be recognized by the Government. In spite of the best efforts this object has not been achieved and further efforts shall have to be made in future.

## 95 Emblem of the Association

The Executive Committee set up a Sub-Committee of following members to prepare an emblem of the Association :

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Shri Deputy Mal Jain  | 2 Kumari Shanta Vashist       |
| 3 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor | 4 Shri P. N. Kaula (Convener) |

The Sub-Committee designed the emblem and presented it to Executive Committee on 17 April 1958.

## 96 Conversion Rates on Foreign Publications

The Executive Committee took up the question of the conversion rates fixed by the local Book-Sellers Association and was of the opinion that the rates charged by them were not reasonable and the Association had, therefore, to go into this matter and arrive at some agreement with the Book Sellers Association. A Sub-Committee of following members was appointed :

- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Shri S. S. Saith     | 2 Shri N. M. Ketkar           |
| 3 Shri S. Das Gupta    | 4 Shri Girja Kumar            |
| 5 Shri B. L. Bharadwaj | 6 Shri P. N. Kaula (Convener) |

The Sub-Committee in its meeting on 2 April 1958 recommended that Rs. 4.50 a dollar and Rs. 0.70 a shilling were the reasonable conversion rates. The Executive Committee approved these recommendations and has suggested a meeting of the representatives of Book-Sellers Association and our Association.

## 97 Survey of Libraries

A Sub-Committee of following members was appointed to complete the survey of libraries which was necessary to assess the condition of libraries in Delhi :

- |                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Kumari Shanta Vashist        | 2 Shri Deputy Mal Jain |
| 3 Shri Jamil Ahmed             | 4 Shri J. D. Sharma    |
| 5 Shri S. Das Gupta (Convener) |                        |

The Committee felt that the survey could not be conducted without the co-operation of the Director of Education, Delhi and other organizations.

## 98 Study Circle

The Executive Committee decided to continue the Study Circles on zonal basis and appointed the following conveners for this purpose :

- 1 Shri P. N. Kaula (New Delhi)
- 2 Shri R. S. Goyal (Delhi)
- 3 Shri S. Das Gupta (University)

A meeting of the Study Circle (New Delhi) was held on 11 January 1958. Shri P. N. Kaula led the discussion on 'Regid vs. synthetic schedules' in classification.

### 991 Periodical

The Executive Committee decided to start a periodical from 1958. It felt that an organ of the Association was necessary to vitalise the library movement. Shri P. N. Kaula was appointed the Editor and was entrusted with the responsibility of running the journal. An Editorial Board of following members was appointed to guide Shri P. N. Kaula in this matter :

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Shri S. Das Gupta | 2 Shri Jainath Kaul |
| 3 Shri R. S. Goyal  | 4 Shri K. S. Dalal  |
| 5 Shri K. S. Pareek | 6 Shri P. N. Kaula  |

Shri K. S. Pareek was appointed the publisher of the journal. The periodical *Library herald* as it is called, will include articles, reports, notes and news, reviews and personalia features.

### 992 Publication

The Executive Committee decided to publish the Symposium on Library Movement in India discussed at the first Delhi Library Conference. The publication also includes the proceedings of the Conference. The publication is in press and will be out shortly.

### 993 Conference

The Executive Committee was of the opinion to have another Conference this year. Accordingly it appointed a Sub-Committee of following members for this purpose.

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Shri Deputy Mal Jain (Chairman) | 2 Shri S. Das Gupta           |
| 3 Shri Bhagwant Kishore           | 4 Shri J. S. Anand            |
| 5 Shri K. S. Pareek               | 6 Shri P. N. Kaula (Convener) |

The Committee decided to have a symposium on the 'Role of libraries in education'. It however, felt that the conference may be convened biennially.

### 994 Acknowledgement

The General Secretary is grateful to the members of the Executive Committee for their co-operation and interest in the activities of the Association. He personally feels thankful to Shri K. S. Pareek for actively carrying out the activities of the Association.

## DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Regd.), DELHI

*Statement of accounts from 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958*

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.
Opening Balance on 1-4-1957	100-13-0	Printing Postage & Stationary ...	90-8-8
Subscriptions ...	86- 8-0	Photographs ... ..	54-0-0
		Rent to C. P. W. D. Hall ...	20-0-0
		Conveyance ... ..	10-8-0
		Miscellaneous ... ..	8-4-0
		Balance ... ..	4-1-3
Total	187- 5-3	Total	187-5-3

Sd. R. S. GOYAL (*Treasurer*)Sd. K. S. PAREEK (*Secretary*)

We have audited the above Receipts and Payments accounts of Delhi Library Association, Delhi as on and for the year ending 31st March 1958, and to report that we have obtained all the information, we have required. In our opinion these accounts are true and correct.

Sd. KAPOOR & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

S. DAS GUPTA  
*General Secretary*

## O3 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

REPORT, NOV. 1956—FEB. 1958

**1 General Body Meeting**

The Annual General Body meeting of the Association was last held on 20th October, 1956 in the Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi. Sardar Sohan Singh, the President, was in the chair.

The Annual report for the year 1955-56 was presented to the General Body and approved unanimously.

**12 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The General Body elected the following as office bearers and members of the Executive Committee for the year 1956-57 :

*President :*

S. Sohan Singh

*Senior Vice-President :*

Shri S. S. Saith

*Vice Presidents :*

1 Shri J. S. Anand

3 Shri N. M. Ketkar

2 Shri N. C. Chakravarty

4 Shri E. D. Jayaram

*Secretary :*

Shri M. K. Jain

*Assistant Secretaries :*

1 Shri Surrendar Nath

2 Shri C. L. Dhingra

*Treasurer :*

Shri O. S. Sachdeva

*Members :*

1 Shri P. N. Kaula

3 Shri L. G. Parab

2 Shri Danpat Rai

4 Dr. (Miss) S. Chitale

*Auditor :*

Shri C. S. Krishnamurti

## 13 RESOLUTIONS

The General Body passed the following resolutions :—

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
(i) This Association has noted with regret that information concerning libraries and library movement in different states is not included in the publication <i>Education in the states</i> brought out by the Ministry of Education. The Association, therefore, requests the Ministry of Education that such information may either be included in the subsequent editions of the above mentioned publication or a separate publication giving full information about library movement in India may be brought out periodically.	The resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Education and S. R., Government of India, who have informed the Association that a new edition of publication entitled <i>Libraries in India</i> is being brought out and attempts are being made to include the information about libraries in the All India Annual Education Reports.

(ii) This Association has noted with regret that very small provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the	The resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Education and S. R., Government of India, who have furnished the information on
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*Resolution*

development of libraries in India. It, however, requests the Ministry of Education and Planning Commission to take immediate steps to implement the provision already made, however small they may be.

(iii) This Association congratulates the Government of India for establishing a National Museum and a National Gallery of Arts. It urges the Government of India that the proposed National Central Library be established without any further delay.

(iv) In view of the fact that there is a larger number of Govt. of India publications scattered in various libraries of Government of India, it is resolved that this Association should undertake the compilation of a Union Catalogue of such publications and that Ministry of Education may be requested to provide grant for this useful project.

(v) In the interest of efficient library service this Association recommends that the authorities of various libraries in Government of India should consult librarians in any matter effecting the administration, organization and the personnel of the libraries.

(vi) Practically all libraries in the Government of India are suffering from want of accommodation, library equipment, furniture and staff. It is resolved that the Ministry of Education may appoint a high power Committee in co-

*Action Taken*

the progress on the library schemes, included in the Second Five Year Plan.

In response to this resolution the Association has been informed that the matter of starting the proposed National Central library at an early date, is receiving the attention of the Government of India.

The proposal is under consideration.

A copy of the resolution was sent to all the Ministries for information and necessary action. Replies of acknowledgement were received from most of them.

In response to this resolution a high power Committee has been formed by the Ministry of Education and S. R., Government of India, and a questionnaire has been issued to all the Ministries in this regard.

*Resolution*

operation with the Government of India Libraries Association to assess the need of libraries thereby making them more serviceable for the jobs they are expected to do.

*Proposal*

(i) It was decided that if nothing is heard from the Ministry of Education about Central Librarian's Service, the Ministry may be reminded.

(ii) It was also decided in the meeting that two members on the Administrative Committee of In-Service Library Science Course should be nominated by the Executive Committee every year.

*Action Taken*

Ministry of Education & S. R., Government of India, is taking necessary steps to accelerate the matter.

M/s K.L. Joshi and J.S. Anand were nominated by the Executive Committee to serve on the Administrative Committee of the Government of India In-Service Library Science Course for the year 1956-57.

**2 Meetings****21 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The Executive Committee met six times during the period under report.

**22 GENERAL BODY**

During the period under review, three emergent meetings of the General Body were held.

One was held on 14-12-56 to mourn the untimely demise on 9-12-56 of Shri S. Parathasarathy, Librarian, Parliament. A condolence resolution was passed and copy sent to his family. The other two meetings were held on 28 September, and 2 November, 1957 respectively, for considering the memorandum of pay scales of librarians of Government of India submitted to the Central Pay Commission.

**3 Special Functions****31 RECEPTION TO DR. LUTHER H. EVANS**

Dr. Luther H. Evans, Director General, UNESCO visited Delhi in November, 1956 in connection with the Ninth UNESCO General



Conference held in New Delhi. The Association organised a reception in his honour on 27 November, 1956. A book entitled "Painting of Kangra Valley", was presented to him on the occasion.

Dr. Evans in his address to the members, said that a country could not claim to be modern if it did not have a well-developed system of libraries. He gave a brief survey of the various UNESCO projects in the field of libraries and said that in future an effort would be made to lay greater stress on the training of librarians. The most important second step after the library movement got a start, according to Dr. Evans, was to train library personnel.

Dr. Evans made a complimentary reference to the Delhi Public Library, with which UNESCO had close association for five years. He said that a similar project was launched two year ago in Columbia where the project has stimulated great interest among the general public.

During the last two years, Dr. Evans explained, UNESCO had helped in providing library aids, notably in the standardization of bibliography of scientific terms. The organisation had also set up Scientific Documentation Centres in various countries to help research work.

#### 4 Lectures

1. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan delivered a lecture on "Library classification without tears" to the members of the Association on 2 April, 1957.

The lecture, delivered in an interesting and lucid style, was greatly appreciated by the audience.

2. Dr. Ralph Shaw, President, American Library Association, who was in India in January, 1957, gave a very informative lecture on 19 January, 1957 on "Mechanisation of bibliographies".

He explained how the machines had reduced very appreciably the labour of American librarians.

3. S. Sohan Singh, Assistant Educational Advisor, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, delivered a lecture on 20 August, 1957.

In his talk, S. Sohan Singh mentioned various plans of Government of India for library development in the country and the estimated expenditure on them.

### **5 Gila Study Circle**

During the period under review a study circle was started. The inaugural meeting of the study circle, held on 27 April, 1957, was presided over by Dr. K.L. Joshi of the Planning Commission.

At this meeting, Shri N. C. Chakravarty, Librarian, Ministry of Finance, read a paper on "Librarianship, its philosophy and functions", which stimulated a very interesting discussion.

### **6 Miscellaneous**

Major General Commandant of the National Defence library, Kharakvasla (Poona), furnished the sketch of the new building and a few details about his library stock and service to the Secretary of the Association and requested for an estimate of the minimum staff for the efficient functioning of the library in the new building. The information was supplied to him.

### **7 Salary Plan For Central Government Librarians**

The General Body of the Association appointed a Sub-Committee of the following five members on 28 September, 1957 for drafting the memorandum for submission to the Central Pay Commission.

- 1 Shri S. S. Saith (Convener)  
Librarian, Ministry of External Affairs Library, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri J. S. Anand  
Librarian, Central Educational Library, New Delhi.
- 3 Shri N. C. Chakravarty  
Librarian, Ministry of Finance Library, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri P. N. Kaula  
Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment Library, New Delhi.
- 5 Shri B. L. Bhardwaj  
Librarian, Planning Commission Library, New Delhi.

Shri S. S. Saith, the Convener of the Sub-Committee, took great pains in drafting the memorandum. The memorandum was finally approved by the General Body on 2 November 1957 and submitted to the Pay Commission.

### **8 Who's Who of India Librarians**

During the period under review Who's Who of Govt. of India Librarians, 1957 was brought out by the Association.

The Secretary is grateful to S. Sohan Singh for his kind advice and help as President of the Association.

M. K. JAIN  
Secretary

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION**  
**Statement of Accounts from 21st September, 1956 to 22nd January, 1958**

<i>Income</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.
Cash in hand	... 109-80	Reception	... 121-00
Cash in Post Office	... 300-19	Postage	... 33-53
		Printing & Stationery	... 117-31
		Remuneration	... 100-00
		Miscellaneous	... 99-06
Total	409-99	Total	420-90
Subscription	... 210-00	Cash in Post Office	... 199-09
Grand Total	... 619-99	Grand Total	... 619-99

Sd : O. S. SACHDEVA  
*Treasurer*

Sd : M. K. JAIN  
*Secretary*

Sd : SOHAN SINGH  
*President*

## P R E V I E W

KAULA (P. N.). Ed. : *Library Movement in India*. (Delhi Library Association, English Series, 2; and Ranganathan Series in Library Science, 1), 1958, 14cm x 23cm, P. 153. Rs. 10/- (India) ; \$ 4 50 (U.S.A.) Sh. 21 (Other countries). Delhi Library Association, Delhi-6.

This book reports the 11 papers presented at the Symposium on Library Movement in India, held in Delhi on 30-31 March 1957, under the auspices of the Delhi Library Association. The papers cover all aspects of library movement, but the subsequent discussion was restricted to three papers only. The remaining papers were considered as descriptive and authors were asked to give a short resume of these papers to bring out salient features contained in them.

The discussion reported in Part II of the book, therefore, relates to the following papers (i) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan : "Library Way for India"; (ii) C. S. Krishnamurti : "Library Legislation in India"; and

(iii) P. N. Kaula : "Library Education in India." Only the important issues formulated in the form of propositions were discussed and are recorded in detail in the book.

The remaining eight descriptive papers presented to the Conference give historical account of the growth of library movement in various states. Steady progress has been reported by a number of states.

Mention should be made of the notable development in the field of library education. One can say with a reasonable degree of pride that India is one of the few countries which offer facilities for study and research leading to the Master's Degree and the Doctorate in Library Science.

The papers presented at the Symposium also make a reference to the large number of advanced and original contributions in the different branches of library science. The techniques of Facet-Analysis and Chain Procedure invented and developed by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan over the past decades—have found world recognition. The paper contributed by Dr. Ranganathan gives in his usual lucid manner a detailed analysis of incorrect and correct approach to the various problems which have to be solved for a planned development of library system. This contribution will be of great interest not only to the various states in the Union of India but also to other countries of South and South East Asian region where similar attempts are being made to improve the libraries.

The papers also draw attention to the efforts made in India to have an integrated library scheme envisaging the development of network of libraries which are the vital centres of education and culture. In the Delhi area the notable development reported is the establishment of the Delhi Public Library set up with the technical assistance of Unesco. In the field of special libraries and information services mention has been made of the work of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), New Delhi and of the Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres (IASLIC), Calcutta.

Another feature of this book which will be of great interest to the many so-called under-developed countries is the description of benefits now being enjoyed by two States—Madras and Andhra—where the Library Acts have been enacted. A draft of the proposed

Library Bill, prepared by the Delhi Library Association, for the Delhi State has also been presented and compared with existing library acts. This will be of interest to other states who might consider adopting legislative measures for improving the development of libraries in their states.

This book will serve not only the needs of librarians, students of library science, teachers of the profession but will also be of considerable assistance to administrators who are concerned with furthering the library movement.

The Delhi Library Association, though one of the youngest organisations of this profession, deserves to be complimented on the energetic programme they are following. This publication, ably edited by Shri P. N. Kaula, enhances the prestige of the organisation.

P. SHEEL

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## Q NOTES & NEWS

### INDIAN

#### **36 Library Seminar on Research in the Social Sciences**

The Indian School of International Studies is sponsoring a Library Seminar on Research in Social Sciences in January 1959. The Seminar will be held for 3 days and the following topics will be discussed by the librarians who are directly interested in these problems :

- 1 Official publications;
- 2 Documentation;
- 3 Union Catalogue of social science periodicals;
- 4 Area and subject specialization; and
- 5 Inter-library loan.

Papers will be contributed on these topics for discussion by various experts who will be invited to attend the Seminar.

#### **37 Bibliography on Indian Art**

The Lalit Kala Akademi has decided to bring out an exhaustive bibliography on Indian Art in consultation with the Sahitya Akademi.

### 38 Children's Book Exhibition

The Children's Book Trust organised an exhibition of children's books in New Delhi in May 1958. 5,000 publications from 38 countries were displayed. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India, opened the exhibition on 30 April 1958. He stated that children should imbibe the ideals set forth in our country through books. They should be properly educated to behave as members of our community. The exhibition remained open from 1-14 May 1958.

### 39 Libraries Committee

The Libraries Committee of U.G.C., of which Dr. S. R. Ranganathan is the Chairman, visited Patna and Calcutta in April 1958, to finalise the plans for the library buildings of universities in the respective places.

### 40 Lay-out of a Bibliography

At the invitation of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, F. R. S., Director, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was a guest of the institute for about a week early in May 1958. The Librarian, Shri J. Saha and the printing press of the institute provided facilities for his conducting some experiments in the design of the lay-out of a National Bibliography.

### 41 Information Retrieval

A talk on "Information Retrieval" was delivered by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan to the research staff of the Indian Statistical Institute in May 1958. Dr. J. B. S. Haldane was also present. Dr. Ranganathan showed how the storage of information is made to conform to the 'Apupa' pattern and its retrieval should be helped in addition by catalogue entries made according to "Chain Procedure". He showed that classification amounted to mapping a multi-dimensional space on a straight line. He further demonstrated that invariance in this transformation were not sufficient to meet the needs of retrieval. That is why the aid of the catalogue had to be sought; and the catalogue will give that aid only if 'Chain Procedure' is applied.

### 42 Training in Library Science

[The Candidates whose names are given below have earned Diploma/Certificate in Library Science in 1958.]

#### 421 UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

##### DIPLOMA IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

*Name of Candidate**Name of Candidate***FIRST DIVISION**

Bose (Mira)	Jain (Harish Chander)
Kapoor (Usha)	Malti Rani
Ramachandran (M.)	Purnima Premchandlal
Tankha (Neeta)	Kartar Singh

**SECOND DIVISION**

Khan (Khaliq Ahmed)	Sharma (Chiranjil Lal)
Ardey (Ram Chandra)	Som Parkash
Ram Narain	Sen (Namita)
Bhatia (Sahib Chand)	Dharam Prakash
Inderjit Singh	Sundram (Visalakshi Kalyana)
Luthra (Suman)	

**THIRD DIVISION**

Mukerjee (Krishna)	Ahsan (Abu Shoaib)
Qadeer Ahmed	Ratra (Paramjit Kaur)
Tandon (Kundan Lal)	

**422 VIKRAM UNIVERSITY, UJJAIN****FIRST DIVISION**

Verma (Jitendra)	Ghan (A. G.)
Trivedi (Nand Kishore)	Maiwal (V. K.)
Stivastava (Kamla)	

**THIRD DIVISION**

Ramesh Prakash	Khan (Ameer Mohammed)
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**433 ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY**

[CERTIFICATE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE, 1958 (Winter Session)].

**FIRST DIVISION**

Sharma (Sampatmal)	Bist (Narendra Singh)
Malhotra (Jagdish Chandra)	Prakash Narain
Srivastava (Vimla)	Agarwal (Parkash Chandra)
Pandey (Brahama Dutta)	Senapaty (Raghunath)
Jain (Dip Chand)	Rashid (Afsar)
Mehra (Jawahar Lal)	Ammena Begum
Raz (Mashhood Alam)	Musarrat Khwaja
Hanif (Mohammed)	Khera (Sudershan)

**SECOND DIVISION**

Khan (Abdul Habib)	Abbassi (Shabbir Ahmad)
Ghosh (Anil Kumar)	Tyagi (Shiv Nath Singh)
Sharma (Bal Bihari Lal)	Tilok Chand
Malviya (Balaji)	Ashta (Shanta)
Dhar (Bansi)	Ashta (Nirmal)
Sharma (Chandra Parkash)	Kazmi (Fatima)
Khan (Hasan Ahmad)	Suraj Pal
Khan (M. H. Rizvanuddin)	Gaur (Hagani Devi)
Janardan Bhagwan	Harbansh Kaur
Gupta (Kedar Nath)	Qureshi (Jahan Ara)
Jand (Krishan Kumar)	Janak Kumari
Mohinder Nath	Vaish (Kamla Devi)
Nafis Ahmad	Kapoor (Krishna)
Sharma (Narendra Nath)	Verma (Raj Kumari)
Kohli (Narindra Kumar)	Gaur (Sobhagya Wati)

**THIRD DIVISION**

Sharma (Baburam)	Sharma (Parhatad Singh)
Bhagwan Das	Bilgrami (Qazi Mohammed Aslam)
Khan (Laiqur Rahman)	



### 43 Library Research Circle, Bangalore

A Library Research Circle was inaugurated by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan on 10 July 1958 at 775, 17th Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore 3. He stressed the three-fold value of research by librarians. It helped them to keep growing intellectually. The difficulties met with in the day-to-day work in their respective libraries get ruminated. This gives release to the creative urge in the librarians. This brings delight, *ananda*. Secondly, library science gets enriched. India has already shown the way in this respect. Indeed, the continued work of the Delhi Library Research Circle has already revolutionised world-thought in library classification. Thirdly, such creative work and its application increases, the efficiency of library service and thereby enhances the position of the library profession in the eyes of public.

Shri S. Parthasarathy, Documentation Officer, Insdoc, gave a detailed account of the working of the Delhi Library Research Circle. He said that it used to meet every Sunday and that its results had been published in the form of papers in the *Abgila* and in the symposia presented to the conferences of the Indian Library Association and published in the form of books. These papers had been taken as the basis for further work both in India and abroad. One culmination of this stream of work originated from India, was the 'International Study Conference on Classification for Information Retrieval' held at Dorking near London in May 1957. Dr. Ranganathan gave a brief history of the Classification Research Group of London, which had its small beginnings during his visit to England in 1948 and which is working in close collaboration with India.

Shri S. Parthasarathy gave an exposition of the current work on "Common Matter Isolates" on 20 July 1958.

Chairman	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
Registrar	Dr. B. V. Raghavendra Rao
Asstt. Registrar	Shri V. Srinivasan

### 44 Library Week

The Local Library Authority, South Canara, celebrated the First Library week from 3-10 May 1958 which was inaugurated by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. Dr. Ranganathan stated that Library service should be extended to villages and that educated people should come forward to render library service. Shri A. B. Sethy, who presided,

stressed the need for library legislation. Shri M. S. Ekambara Rao, Chairman, LLA, gave a brief report of the Local Library Authority.

#### 45 Book Mobile

The First Book Mobile in South India under the Madras Library Act was launched by Shri G. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, Madras on 20 April 1958. The Book-Mobile was acquired by the Coimbatore Local Library Authority and has a capacity of holding more than 800 books on tilted shelves with additional space below to stock nearly 5,000 books. The van would cover at least 6 villages every day and would serve the people in 150 villages during 6 days in a week.

#### 46 Madras Library Association

##### 461 GENERAL BODY MEETING

The 29th Annual General Body Meeting of the Madras Library Association was held on 5 July 1958. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Presided, The Annual report of the Secretary and the statement of accounts for the previous year were adopted.

Dr. Ranganathan in his presidential remarks urged the State Government to review the working of the Public Libraries Act and pointed out the omissions on the part of the authorities in implementing the Act. He said that the publication of the State Bibliography which under the rules of the Act should have been taken up by the State, has now been taken over by the Union Government because of this slackness in implementing the Act. He regretted that "the statutory State Library Committee had been disabled from functioning by the avoidance of the convening of its meeting for more than two years despite repeated requests from the representative of the Madras Library Association on the Committee", and requested the Education Minister to revive its work. Dr. Ranganathan urged that the offices of the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Libraries should be separated as the work of the Director of Public Instruction had become very heavy. He stated that even the professional post of a Special Officer had been assigned to a non-professional person who was "an expert in unwinding red tape".

Dr. Ranganathan urged that the State Central Library (Conmemara Public Library) should be under the management of the

Director of Libraries. He further stated that the Madras Act with certain defects had been harming other States also as every State was copying it. He, therefore, pleaded for revision of the provisions of the Act.

#### 462 RESOLUTIONS

The General Body passed several resolutions. In one of the resolutions it requested the State Government to constitute a Committee, consisting of persons with expert knowledge of library movement in India and abroad, to make recommendations for the revision of the Madras Public Libraries Act.

In another resolution it urged the State Government to amend the Act so that the defects in the working of the Act could be removed. Government was also requested to vest the functions of the Librarian, State Library into that of the Director of Libraries who should be a technically qualified person and should have all the facilities that of a Head of a Department.

By a resolution the General Body placed on record the appreciation of the services of Shri K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, President of Association who had "found, develop and bring to fruition" the Association by his untiring energy and devotion to its cause during the last 30 years.

#### 463 OFFICE BEARERS

The following office bearers were elected:

*President:*

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan

*Vice Presidents:*

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Shri K. Balasubramania Ayyar | 2 Shri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri |
| 3 Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed | 4 Shri P. V. Rajamannar       |
| 5 Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar    | 6 Shri K. Srinivasan          |
| 7 Sir Mohamed Usman            |                               |

*Secretaries:*

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Shri K. Chandrasekharan | 2 Shri S. M. Fossil |
| 3 Shri K. M. Sivaraman    |                     |

*Treasurer:*

Shri C. Seshachalam.

#### 47 Grant for Library Buildings

The Kerala Government has framed Rules for the Award of Building and Furniture Grants to Libraries. These rules were

notified in the *Kerala Gazette* on 29 April 1958. According to these rules, the Government will meet 1/3 of the actual cost of the buildings under construction.

#### 48 Library Development in the Punjab

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the development of libraries in the Punjab is reported to be making rapid progress. The State Central Library at Chandigarh and the three District Libraries at Ambala, Jullundur and Dharmshala are rendering commendable service to the public. During the year April 1957 to March 1958, the membership of the Central Library has doubled and there are plans to provide a children's department and several other facilities when the library shifts to its new building in July 1958. The book-stock in this library on 31 March 1958 was 29,272. The Government is also starting travelling libraries and deposit stations in the villages linked with the district libraries. The library service in the Central and District Libraries is free and no fee is charged for membership.

#### 49 Nehru Library, Allahabad

The Allahabad University is constructing a Central Library at Allahabad which will be named after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister. The University Grants Commission has sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs besides the equal amount already sanctioned by the university for this purpose. The university hopes to receive a handsome grant from the State Government.

#### 50 Seminar on School Library Services

A Seminar on School Library Services was organised under the auspices of the National Extension Services, Dewas Centre in Madhya Pradesh. Shri A.P. Srivastava, Library-Incharge, Vikram University, directed the Seminar. Six papers on various aspects of school library service were contributed by him.

#### 51 Madhya Pradesh Library Association

At a meeting of the Madhya Pradesh Library Association held on 3 July 1958 at Raj Bhawan, Bhopal, presided over by Shri H.V. Pataskar, Governor, M.P., who is also the President of the Association, a number of constructive proposals were formulated.

The Association recommended to the M.P. Government to appoint a Library Committee consisting of five persons, of whom at

least two persons should have expert knowledge in Library Science. The term of reference of this Committee was suggested as under :-

- 1 To investigate the library needs of the State;
- 2 To suggest ways and means for establishing modern library services in the educational institutions of the State ;
- 3 To suggest the complete structure of public library services including the staff required, financial implications etc; and
- 4 To draft a Madhya Pradesh Library Bill for the consideration of the Government.

The Association also requested the State Government to provide adequate grant to the Association.

## **52 Ford Foundation Grant**

The Ford Foundation has announced a grant of £ 72,300 to the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. A portion of this grant will be spent on acquisition of library materials for library.

## **53 Survey of Reading Habit**

The Delhi Public Library is engaged in studying the reading habits of the people, a project sponsored and financed by Unesco. The object of this study is to help publishers, book sellers and librarians in South-East Asia to know what public wants and how they could build the reading habits.

The Delhi Public Library is examining several factors which govern the reading habits of the people. These include the type face used in printing, attractive jackets, new publications, size, tomes etc. The Library has also to examine the physical behaviour of the users and classify the different types among them. They have also to survey the taste of the readers and ascertain what type of literature is liked by the public and why? To undertake this survey, the library has a list of 200 regular readers whose taste and interest will be recorded. The survey which is estimated to cost Rs. 22,000, has to be completed by the end of October 1958.

## **54 Full-time Reader in Library Science**

The University of Delhi which is imparting instructions leading to a Diploma, Master's Degree and Doctorate in Library Science is now appointing a full-time Reader and a Lecturer in Library Science. Aligarh University is already having full-time Lecturers in Library Science.

**55 Community Children's Library**

The C.H.S. Dispensary is organising a Community Children's Library in East Vinay Nagar, New Delhi, in co-operation with the Delhi Library Association. The Library will be housed in one of the rooms in the dispensary provided for the purpose. The Delhi Library Association has provided technical advice and assistance in organising the library.

**57 Delhi Library Association****571 ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING**

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Delhi Library Association was held on 6 June 1958 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi. Shri Deputy Mal Jain was in Chair. Shri S. Das Gupta, General Secretary of the Association, presented his report for 1957-58, which was adopted unanimously.

**572 RESOLUTIONS**

The General Body adopted the following resolutions unanimously;

- 1 Since there are no public library facilities in New Delhi, the Association urges the New Delhi Municipal Committee to take immediate steps to provide public library service in its area.

[Proposer : Shri Surender Nath;      Secondar : Shri P.N. Kaula.]

- 2 In view of the fact that the Ministry of Finance has relaxed the rules for the sanction of scholarships for foreign studies in various fields of knowledge, the Ministry of Education is requested to grant scholarships for abroad in Library Science also.

[Proposer : Shri N.K. Goil;      Secondar : Shri C.S. Krishnamurti ]

- 3 It has been observed that the authorities of various libraries hold the librarians of their respective institutions responsible for loss of books. This Association, requests the authorities that librarians should not be held responsible for any loss whatsoever.

[Proposer : Miss Santosh Kumari;      Secondar : Shri P.N. Kaula ]



- 4 The Association welcomes the formation of the Corporation of Delhi and requests the Councillers to take early steps to start a net-work of libraries under its jurisdiction.
- 5 It is a matter for gratification that Ministry of Education has taken steps to create reading habit among school children. This Association requests that school libraries should be developed on proper lines and kept in charge of qualified trained librarians in order to achieve the objectives of the Government.
- 6 In view of the fact that school libraries should be manned by qualified librarians, the Association urges the Directorate of Education and the Delhi Corporation to provide grades and status of trained librarians in schools as those of senior trained teachers.
- 7 Since the college libraries have to render specialised services to the staff and the students of the colleges, the Association requests the authorities of the local colleges to have trained librarians in charge of those libraries. The practice of having honorary librarians should no longer be perpetuated.
- 8 In view of the fact that the Government of India is establishing contact libraries and information centres abroad, the Association requests that the services of trained librarians from our country should be utilised for this purpose.
- 9 In order to assess the existing condition of libraries in Delhi, a survey of libraries has become absolutely essential. This Association requests the Ministry of Education/Directorate of Education/Municipal Corporation to provide adequate grant to the Association so that the survey may be completed as early as possible.

*Resolutions 4-9*

[Proposer : Shri P.N. Kaula.

Seconder : Shri J. S. Anand.]

## 573 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The General Body elected the Executive Committee for 1958-59. Shri Deputy Mal Jain acted as the Returning Officer. The election of the President and General Secretary was unanimous. 23 members of the Executive Committee were elected by ballot. The Executive Committee in its meeting on 20 June 1958, elected the other office-



bearers under the provisions of the constitution. The office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee as elected are as under :

- President :* Ch. Brahm Prakash, M.P., formerly, Chief Minister, Delhi State.
- Senior Vice President :* Shri Deputy Mal Jain, Ex-Vice President, Marwari Public Library, Delhi.
- Vice Presidents :*
1. Shri S. Das Gupta, Librarian, Delhi University, Delhi.
  2. Dr. P. Sheel, Head, Insdoc, New Delhi.
  3. Shri J.S. Anand, Librarian Central Educational Library, New Delhi.
  4. Shri Bhagwant Kishore, Secretary, Hardinge Municipal Public Library, Delhi.
- General Secretary :* Shri P.N. Kaula, Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
- Secretaries :*
1. Shri K.S. Pareek, Librarian, Marwari Public Library, Delhi.
  2. Shri R. Swaroop, USIS Library, New Delhi.
- Treasurer :* Shri S.N. Raghav, Librarian, Information Centre, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.
- Members :*
- 1 Shri C.S. Krishnamurti, Librarian (Grade I), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
  - 2 Shri Surender Nath, Librarian (Grade II), Central Educational Library, New Delhi.
  - 3 Shri R.S. Goyal, Chief Technical Assistant, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
  - 4 Shri M.L. Kachroo, Assistant Librarian, Publications Division, Delhi.
  - 5 Shri Girja Kumar, Librarian, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
  - 6 Smt. Kamla Kapoor, Librarian, USIS Library, New Delhi.
  - 7 Shri S.P. Agarwal, Librarian, Hindi Library, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
  - 8 Shri N.K. Goil, Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
  - 9 Shri Jainath Kaul, Chief Editor, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
  - 10 Kumari Kamlesh Kapani, Delhi Polytechnic Library, Delhi.
  - 11 Shri G.P. Gildayal, Librarian, Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Delhi.
  - 12 Kumari Nilima Devi, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
  - 13 Smt. Bimla Nanda, Delhi University Library, Delhi.
  - 14 Shri J.D. Sharma, Librarian, Modern School, New Delhi.
  - 15 Shri S.B. Gupta, Delhi University Library, Delhi.
  - 16 Shri A.S. Tayal, Librarian, M.B. Higher Secondary School, New Delhi.

## 574 SURVEY OF LIBRARIES

The Delhi Library Association has appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of following members to work out a plan for conducting a survey of libraries in Delhi :

- |                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Shri Deputy Mal Jain        | 2 Dr. P. Sheel     |
| 3 Shri N. R. Gupta            | 4 Shri R. S. Goyal |
| 5 Shri P. N. Kaula (Convener) |                    |

The Association feels that a survey of libraries is essential to assess the condition of libraries in Delhi. In the past, several attempts were made to conduct the survey but for want of finances the survey could not be completed. The Association will also approach the Government for a grant to enable it to complete this important project.

## INTERNATIONAL

### **58 International Advisory Committee on Bibliography**

The International Advisory Committee on Bibliography which was set up in 1950 by Unesco, met in Paris from 10-13 December, 1957. The Committee discussed bibliographical problems and studied the report on bibliographies prepared by various committees with the financial aid of Unesco. It called for greater co-operation and co-ordination of the Bibliographical activities at the International level. Shri B. S. Kesven represented India at the meeting.

### **59 International Exchange of Publications**

The Unesco Secretariat prepared a new draft convention for Exchange of Publications and circulated it to all member states in July 1957 and invited their comments upto 1 April 1958. The Unesco is now convening an Inter-governmental meeting of technical and legal experts at Brussels from 28 May to 7 June 1958 to study the final report and submit the recommendations to the tenth session of Unesco's General Conference to be held in November 1958.

### **60 Seminar on Exchange of Publications**

Thirty four participants from 18 Countries attended the Seminar on the International Exchange of Publications in the Indo-Pacific Region at Tokyo from 4-11 November 1957. The Seminar recommended to Unesco that it should expand its work of co-ordination of International Exchange of Publications in the area by providing assistance so as to encourage and develop exchange services in countries.

### **61 Symposium on National Libraries**

To discuss the role of national libraries in the structure of library services, a symposium on National Libraries in Europe is being organised by Unesco at Vienna from 8-27 September 1958. The Symposium will be directed by Dr. P. Bourgeois, Director, Swiss National Library. The Group discussions will be on: 1 Organization

of national libraries; 2 Bibliographical activities of national libraries; and 3 International library co-operation.

In this connection we should like to invite the attention of all concerned to pages 66-222 of Ranganathan's *Library development plan*. These pages give an account of every thing that the National Libraries should do. Further the Draft Library Bill which follows these pages specifies in precise terms the structure for the organisation of National Library and the functions of its respective wings.

## **62 Production of Reading Material**

Unesco's project for production and distribution of reading material in South Asia initiated in 1955, covers a population of 500 million, speaking diverse languages. A Regional meeting of such experts was held in Muree (Pakistan) in 1956. The project has been provided financial assistance under the technical Assistance Programme and a Regional Office is being set up by the end of 1958. A Regional Seminar on the Production of Reading Material was held at Rangoon from 28 October to 30 November 1957. Another Seminar on similar lines is proposed to be held in 1960.

## **63 Translation of Books**

Unesco has published the ninth edition of *Index translationum* in 1958. It lists 27,617 translations of books representing 52 countries published in 1956 which incidentally depicts the inter-lingual diffusion of books. Its analysis shows that West has benefitted most by the translations of publications in Asian languages.

## **64 International Association for Mass Communication Research**

The I. A. M. C. R. was established in December 1957 at a meeting of fifty experts on information media from 15 countries at Paris. The aim of the Association is to promote the development of research on problems relating to press, radio, television and films.

## **65 International Youth Library**

Rockefeller Foundation, New York, has provided a grant to the International Youth Library, Munich, a Unesco associated project, to undertake a two-year programme for the promotion of children's and young people's literature and libraries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

**66 Bibliographical Problems in the Natural Sciences**

A Symposium on Bibliographical Problems in the Natural Sciences in the Pacific area was organised as a part of Ninth Pacific Science Congress held at Bangkok (Thailand) from 18-30 November 1957.

**67 Postal Rates**

At the instance of Unesco, the Universal Postal Union has made several postal concessions for the despatch of books, newspapers and other printed materials which are expected to come into force from October 1958. Book Posts can be sent weighing up to a maximum of 5 Kilograms (11 pounds) instead of 3 kg. as previously. This maximum weight can be raised to 22 lbs. by mutual agreement.

Books will be sent at reduced air mail rates like newspapers and no freight will be charged on publications for the blind. The Union has also recommended the member countries to exempt books, newspapers, magazines etc. from custom charges. The member countries are expected to revise their postal regulations in due course.

**OTHER COUNTRIES****70 Asian Federation of Library Associations**

At the time of the ninth All India Library Conference held at Indore in 1951, the foundation of AFLA (Asian Federation of Library Associations) was laid by the representatives of Japan, Indonesia, Ceylon and India under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. It is reported that AFLA has taken another birth at Tokyo when delegates of 12 nations met from 6-12 November 1957. The Association has adopted a constitution and intends to carry out library activities in various countries of Asia.

**71 Indonesian Library Conference**

The Second All-Indonesian Library Conference was held at Jakarta in October 1957 which was participated by librarians from all parts of the country. The plans for setting up a National Library and creating Libraries Inspectorate were discussed at the Conference. A Book Exhibition, largest ever held in Indonesia, was organised by the Library School of Indonesia. Miss Soemariui Kartadiredja, Director of the Library School, was elected the President of the Indonesian Library Association.

## **72 Awards on Library Science**

The Pakistan Government has designated Library Science as one of the fields for its 20 awards made by the U S. Government under the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt Acts.

## **73 Public Library Services in U. K.**

There are 597 Public Library Authorities in U. K. serving a population of 51,257,000. The total book-stock in these libraries is about 66,216,000. These libraries issued 419,428,000 books which works out 8.02 on per capita basis. The money spent is estimated to be £ 15,906,000 which give an average of 6 sh. 2½d. per head. The book purchase totals £ 3,863,500 which gives the per capita figure of 1 sh. 6 d. The total number of registered readers has been 13,933,000 i. e. 27% of the population served by public libraries. These libraries are manned by 12,760 full-time (paid) staff. There are 568 municipal central libraries and county head quarters, 1,301 full-time branches, 30,295 part-time branches making a total of 32,161 Public Library Service Stations in the country. There are also 186 mobile libraries serving these stations at regular intervals. These figures relate to 1956-57.

## **74 National Library of Italy**

The Vittorio Emanuele National Library, the greatest library of Italy, has been closed for the unusual reason that it has too many books and its massive Roman College building would collapse due to the weight of the books. The library has over 2 million books mostly when it became the National Library since 1871. It has got the copyright privilege thereby adding 45,000 volumes every year with a weight of 22,000 lbs. The books are filed every where upto ceilings even to dark corridores where there are no electric lights.

## **75 Catalogue Code**

The first official Catalogue Code in Italy was drafted by the Ministry of Education in 1921 and published in 1922. Revision of rules was taken in hand in 1941 for bringing out a Union Catalogue of Italian Libraries.

Most Italian libraries have separate catalogues for subjects and authors. In 1906, a comprehensive list of subject headings was brought out by the National Library of Florance with the aid of the Ente per il Catalogo Unico (Association for the Union Catalogue).

## **76 Library Service in Switzerland**

Swiss libraries render a great service to their country through the Association of Swiss libraries (ASL) in spite of the difference of languages and religion and the federal form of government. International library service is one of the chief achievements of ASL which is maintained with the help of a Union Catalogue established in the National Library at Berne since 1928, to which 350 Swiss libraries regularly send their lists of acquisitions. Switzerland with a population less than that of Paris has over 6,000 libraries with about 17 million books.

## **77 Publications in Russia**

In Russia 7,5000 volumes (not titles) a minute were published during 1957. The total number according to a Unesco report is 1,100 million volumes published in 85 languages used in various parts of the country.

## **78 Moscow University Library**

The University Library, Moscow is 300 years old. Its collection in 1956 was over 5,000,000 volumes, to which 300,000 publications are added every year. It also received 2,010 foreign periodicals and lent out 9,0500 publications on exchange basis. The library was visited by 1,981,000 persons to whom 4,953,000 volumes were issued. It has got 45 reading rooms which has a seating accommodation for 1,900 persons.

## **79 Libraries in Rumania**

In 1956 Rumania had 11,000 small county libraries with 9,398,000 volumes attached to the cultural centres opened in almost every village mostly run by teachers. Bonus is being offered to encourage this work. The village libraries supply documentation on all cultural activities. There are also other kinds of libraries run by professionals. In 1956 there were 16 regional libraries with a stock of 1,352,000 volumes, 183 district libraries with 3,216,500 volumes. Rural libraries have been set up since 1952 which numbered 739 with a stock of 2,665,000 books. By 1957 their number had increased to 1,000. The Directorate of Libraries was set up in 1950 and is providing funds and books to these libraries. Prizes are awarded to best libraries by the Government.



**80 Copyright Legislation of Canada**

The Royal Commission appointed by the Canadian Government some five years back to study legislation on copyright etc. has recommended in its report some modifications in the legislation similar to the provisions of the U. K. Copyright Act, 1956. It has proposed that the term of copyright be 56 years from the date of publication, or the life of the author, whichever is the longer period.

**81 Documentation Seminar**

The Canadian Library Association and the McGill University Library School organised the first Documentation Seminar at Montréal from 19-20 January 1958 which was attended by 200 persons from special and Government libraries. The Seminar was conducted in four sessions in which documentation problems in general, documentation techniques and management of library, and documentation centres were discussed. Dr. Ralph Shah was the Director of the Seminar.

**82 Most used Library in the World**

The world's most used library is the New York Public Library which is supported entirely by private funds. The Reference Dept. answers 10,000 questions a day. It acquires 400 new books and 650 magazines every day on an average. A staff of 2,000 persons render this service. It has got a collection of 3,600,000 books in the Reference Library.

**83 Public Library Service Committee, New York**

The State Commissioner of Education, New York had set up a Committee to review the public library service facilities in the State in 1956. The Committee has made a number of recommendations in its report. It is of the opinion that there should not be more than 25 library systems and that each library system should purchase annually one book for each of the five persons served. It has recommended that 50 special competitive scholarships should be established for graduate education in librarianship.

**84 Association of Law Libraries**

The 51st annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held from 30 June - 3 July 1958 in Washington. The meeting discussed the subject "the Federal Government and the work of its many agencies as related to law librarianship".



**85 Library Service Act**

The House of the representative of U. S. voted 85,000,000 for the Library Services Act programme on 27 March 1958.

**86 American Library Association**

87 colleges have been provided with a grant rauging from about Rs. 1,200 to 2,500 by the American Library Association to improve their libraries.

**87 Music Library Association**

A symposium on "Recordings in Libraries" was organised as a part of the annual programme of the Music Library Association (U.S.A.) on 27 February 1958.

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## R PERSONALIA

**R1 WHO'S WHO IN LIBRARY SCIENCE**

CHITALE ( Subhadra Miss ). b. 15 Nov 1918. B.Sc. (Bombay), M.B.B.S. (Delhi), L.H.M.C., D.T.M.&H. (London), Dip. Lib (Dublin). Member, Indian Library Association; Government of India Libraries Association. Life Member, Delhi Library Association. Vice President, Indian Library Association, 1951-53. Vice President, International Medical Library Congress, 1953-56. Assistant Professor of Pathology, 1955-56. Visited U.S.A. on Rockefeller fellowship given to the American Medical Library Association, 1955-56. Attended the Third International Congress of Libra-

rians and Documentalists, 1955. Chief Librarian, Directorate General of Health Services, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1944-. Publication: 1 Articles Published: 2.



SHEEL (P.). b. 12 August 1913, B. A. (Panjab), M.Sc. (Panjab), Ph. D. (London). Associate Member, Royal Institute of Chemistry, 1939-. Research Scholar, Messrs Steel Brothers Research Scheme, 1941-45; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1945-47. Officer on Special Duty, Scientific Manpower Committee, 1947-48. Information Officer,

Atomic Energy Commission, 1948-52. Head, Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), 1952-. Travelled abroad in European countries on a Unesco fellowship. Unesco also sponsored a visit to countries of South and South East Asia. Vice-President, IASLIC, 1955-. Vice President, Delhi Library Association, 1958-. Reports and articles published: 6.



**SIVARAMAN** (Chittur Sankar-narayan). b. 22 Aug. 1909. B. A. (Madras). Dip. Lib. Sc. (Madras). Member, Madras Library Association, 1941-47; Indian Library Association 1942-56; Delhi Library Association 1953-. Member, Documentation Sectional Committee, Indian Standards Institution, 1948-; Executive Committee, D. L. A., 1955-56. Librarian, Common Library of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor; Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor; and Malaria Research Institute, Coonoor, 1942-44. Librarian, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, 1947-. *Hobby*: Social service.

**TANDON** (M. M. L.). b. 5 March 1917. Member, Advisory Committee for Social Education, Delhi State; Social Education Sub-Committee, Delhi Municipal Committee; Social Education Co-



ordinating Committee for Delhi set up by Ministry of Education, Government of India; Executive Committee, Indian Conference of Social Work, Delhi Branch; Executive Committee, All India Federation of Educational Associations, 1955-56. Visited Egypt, U.K. and U.S.A. on a Unesco Fellowship, 1954-55. Librarian, Unesco Seminar, Delhi, 1955. Librarian *cum* Warden, Doaba College Hostels, Jullundur, 1942-48. Librarian, Delhi Polytechnic, 1948-51. Head, Social Education Department, Delhi Public Library, 1951-56. Assistant Documentation Officer, Unesco Research Centre, Calcutta, 1956-57. Officiating Director, Delhi Public Library, 1957-. Publications: 2. Articles published: Several.

## R2 FELLOWSHIP IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Shri K. L. Kaul, Senior Technical Assistant, Delhi University Library has been selected for practical training and study in Library Science in U.S.A. for about 11 months under the jointly sponsored librarian project of the United States Government and the American Library Association. Shri Kaul will work at the Mayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. He left for States on 23 May 1958.

## R3 LIBRARY GAZETTE

ANAND (J. S.): [Librarian, Central Educational Library, New Delhi].  
Officiated as Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi from 9 June 1958 to  
9 July 1958.

BHATNAGAR (K. S.): Appointed Librarian (Grade III), Central Secretariat  
Library, New Delhi from 5-5-1958.

DHAWAN (P. B.): [Librarian (Grade II), Planning Commission, New Delhi].  
Promoted Economic Investigator (Grade I), Planning Commission from 7-4-1958.

FAQIR CHAND :[Librarian, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, New  
Delhi]. Promoted Senior Investigator (Reference), Directorate of Economics and  
Statistics from 18-4-1958.

GILDAYAL (G. L.): [Librarian (Grade II), C. S. L., New Delhi]. Transferred  
as Librarian, Central Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Delhi from 3-6-1958.

KAPOOR (K. C.): [Asstt. Librarian, Directorate of Economics  
and Statistics, New Delhi]. Promoted Librarian, Directorate of Economics and  
Statistics, New Delhi from 15-7-1958.

KRISHNAMURTI (C. S.): [Librarian Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi].  
Appointed Librarian (Grade I), Central Sectt. Library, New Delhi from 19-5-1958.

MOOKERJEE (Kum Kum Miss) [Librarian, Technical Library, Navel Head  
Quarters, New Delhi]. Appointed Junior Documentation Assistant, INSDOC,  
New Delhi from 19-6-58.

NARSIMHAM (Suganda Mrs.): [Librarian (Grade II), Central Educational  
Library, New Delhi]. Transferred Librarian, Central Film Library, New Delhi  
from 28-2-1958.

PAL (K. L.): Appointed Librarian, Government Higher Secondary School,  
Mata Sundri Road, New Delhi from 11-4-1958.

SARAF (B. N.): [Librarian, Central Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Delhi].  
Appointed Librarian, School of Town and Country Planning, New Delhi  
from 23 May 1958.

SHARMA (S. P.): Appointed Photo Librarian, Indian Council of Agricul-  
tural Research, New Delhi from 17-7-1958.

TUTEJA (I. C.): [Junior Technical Assistant, Delhi University Library  
Delhi]. Promoted Senior Technical Assistant, Delhi University from 3 June 1958.

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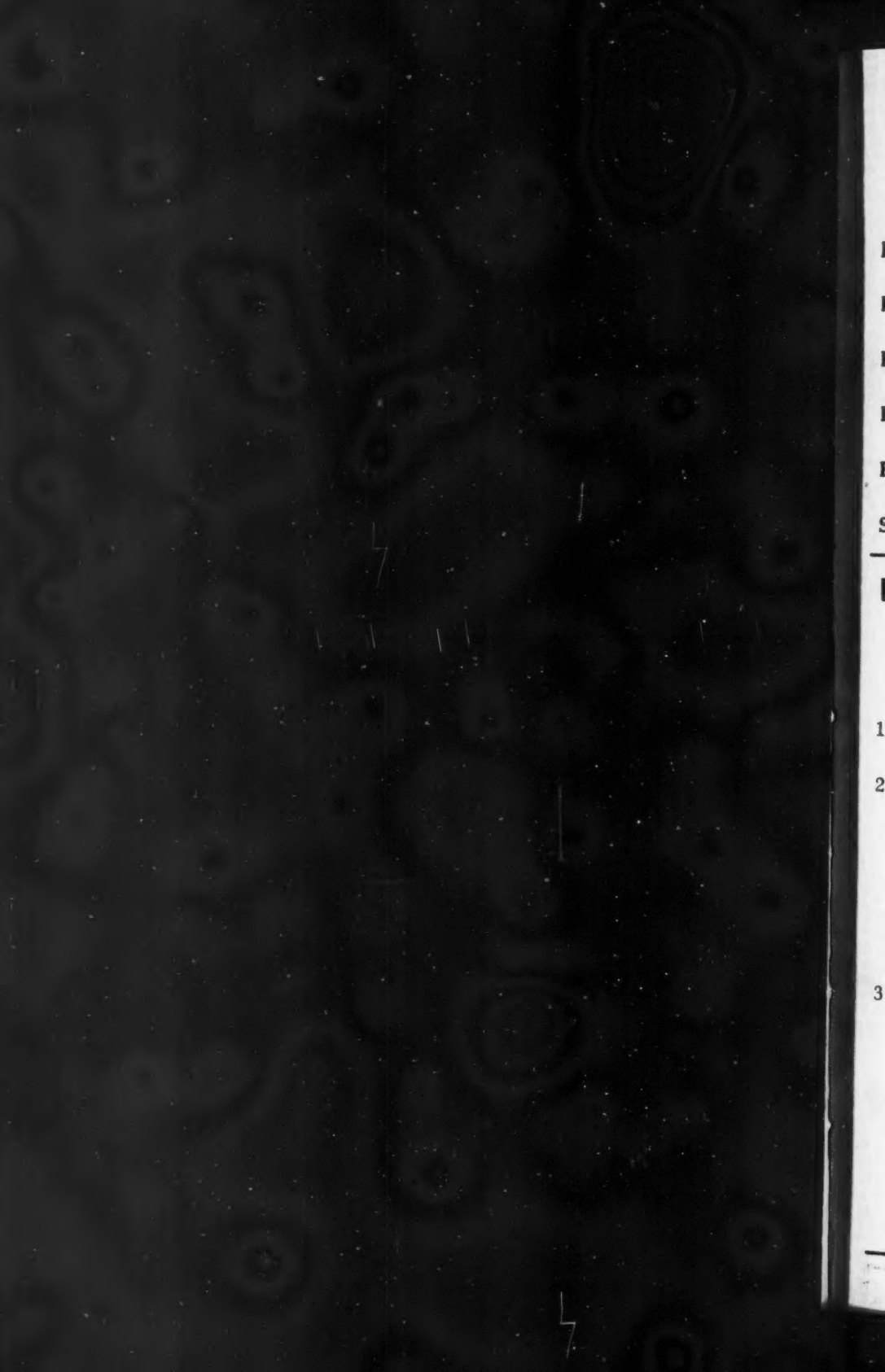
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## **Contributors To This Issue**

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- Kaula (P. N.)** : Librarian, Ministry of Labour Employment, New Delhi.
- Parthasarthy (S.)** : Documentation Officer, INSDOC, New Delhi.
- Phadnis (S. P.)** : Documentation Officer, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi.
- Puranik (K. D.)** : Librarian, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi
- Ranganathan (S. R.)** : Chairman, Libraries Committee, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
- Sheel (P.)** : Head, INSDOC, New Delhi.

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## **DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS**

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### **ENGLISH SERIES**

- 1 **KAULA (P. N.)** : Indian Library Literature : A Bibliography.  
Rs. 2.00 (India). [*Only few copies available*]
- 2 **KAULA (P.N.). Ed.** : Library Movement in India. Rs. 10.00 (India);  
Rs. 4.50 (U.S.A.); 21 sh. (Other countries)

### **FOREWORD BY :**

**DR. S. R. RANGANATHAN**

"The Symposium is a measure of seriousness with which the second generation of Indian librarians seems to intend to discharge its responsibility".

### **IN PREPARATION**

- 3 **KAULA (P. N.)** : Indian Library Literature : A Bibliography.  
Second Edition.

—:o:—

### **AVAILABLE WITH**

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**DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**  
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# LIBRARY HERALD

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